REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1874-75.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1875.

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

	PAGE
Annual Statistics—	
Expenditure	1
Decrease	2
Provincial Expenditure	3
Local Funds Expenditure	4
Income of the year	8
Objects of Expenditure	9
Results of Expenditure	16
Increase of Schools and Scholars	18
Distribution of Educational Institutions throughout the Presidency	21
Awards made in 1874-75 to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results	27
Other allowances to Private Institutions	28
Building operations during the year	29
Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Buildings.	29
Central Book Depôt...	31
Sind Depôt and Press	34
Items of Expenditure not under the control of the Department	35
Total Expenditure of Public and Private Money on Education, Science, and Art	37
The University Examinations	37
Arts' Colleges—	
Elphinstone College...	40
Deccan College	42
Special Colleges—	
Law School	44
Grant Medical College	45
Civil Engineering College	49

PAGE

Technical Schools—
Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy School of Art 52
Sind Engineering School 54
Dharwar Factory School 54

High Schools—
The Matriculation Examinations 56
Government and State High Schools 59
Private High Schools 59

Middle Class Schools 69

The Study of English and of Classical Languages ... 75

Social Position of Boys in the higher Government Institutions 76

Vernacular Boys' Schools... 78
The Local Cess 79
Night Schools 88
Schools for Mahomedans 89
Police and Jail Schools 91

Female Schools 92

Normal Schools for Masters 95

Do. for Mistresses 99

Unrecognized Schools 101

Schools in Native States 104

The Education of Chiefs and Minors 112
Rájkumar College 116
Talukdári School, Ahmedabad 119

General Table of Castes, &c. 120

Inspectors' Returns of Examination 124

Physical Education 129

Educational and General Literature—
Vernacular Committees and Translators 130
Bombay Sanskrit Series 131
Dr. Bühler's Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts ... 131
The Dakshina Fund 135
The Encouragement and Gratis Funds 136

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department 136

APPENDICES.

PAGE

A.—Extracts from Reports of Professors in the Arts Colleges 140

B.—Extract from Report of Dr. Hunter, Principal, Grant Medical College 146

C.—Rules for the Admission of Pupils to the Dharwar School of Industry, and Standards of Examination 147

D.—Comparative Table of the Examination Results obtained in the chief English Schools in the Northern Division... 153

E.—Return of Indigenous Schools and Extract from the Report of the Educational Inspector C. D. ... 154

F.—Inspectors' Returns showing results of examinations held during the year 159

G.—Government Resolutions affecting the Educational Department 166

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THE expenditure of the department during the year 1874-75 was as follows :—

Expenditure.

On what Account.	From Provincial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	34,756	1	4	.....			*34,756	1	4
Inspection and do. ...	1,84,293	3	2	26,448	10	10	†2,10,741	14	0
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	8,47,220	4	11	11,64,579	0	3	‡20,11,799	5	2
Total ...	10,66,269	9	5	11,91,027	11	1	22,57,297	4	6

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 32,146-2-10) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 2,609-14-6).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 5,504-7-8 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and of Rs. 4,303-2-0 on account of Dakshina to Brahmins and allowances to Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

2. The total expenditure from departmental funds shows a decrease for the year as under :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds.	9,76,888 13 0	10,66,269 9 5	89,380 12 5	.....
From Local Funds ...	12,90,026 4 2	11,91,027 11 1	.....	98,998 9 1
Total ...	22,66,915 1 2	22,57,297 4 6	89,380 12 5	98,998 9 1
			Deduct Increase...	89,380 12 5
			Net Decrease...	9,617 12 8

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together, I find that the net decrease is distributed as under :—

	Decrease. Rs.	a.	p.
Direction	3,381	4	8
Instruction	20,473	11	0
Total...	23,854	15	8
Deduct increase on Inspection...	14,237	3	0
Net Decrease...	9,617	12	8

3. The following table explains the variations in Provincial Expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.											
	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Direction and subsidiary charges	38,137	6	0	34,756	1	4	.....			3,381	4	8
Inspection and do. do.	1,69,629	3	3	1,84,293	3	2	14,663	15	11	.....		
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,69,122	3	9	8,47,220	4	11	78,098	1	2	.....		
Total...	9,76,888	13	0	10,66,269	9	5	92,762	1	1	3,381	4	8
				Deduct decrease.			3,381	4	8			
				Net increase...			89,380	12	5			
Detail of Variations on Instruction.												
Government Colleges and Schools ... ... General ...	4,56,826	5	9	5,14,039	11	6	57,213	5	9	.....		
Government Colleges and Schools ... ... Special ...	1,30,432	2	9	1,33,381	13	0	2,949	10	3	.....		
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. General ...	89,582	4	10	91,997	10	8	2,415	5	10	.....		
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. Special ...	12,687	11	9	19,917	5	11	7,229	10	2	.....		
Buildings	20,843	12	9	32,002	13	3	11,159	0	6	.....		
Book Depôts, and Sind Press	22,269	11	1	16,299	12	10	.....			5,969	14	3
Encouragement to Literature	22,307	7	3	24,408	9	1	2,101	1	10	.....		
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund	2,743	3	2	3,695	10	7	952	7	5	.....		
Expenses from Dakshina Fund on account of boarding house at Poona...	600	0	0	600	0	0	.....			.....		
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....			.....		
Travelling allowance to the Compiler of the Gazetteer ...	104	11	6	.....			.....			104	11	6
Sind Scholarship Fund	.....			1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....		
Translation Department...	10,424	12	11	9,576	14	1	.....			847	14	10
	7,69,122	3	9	8,47,220	4	11	85,020	9	9	6,922	8	7
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection...	2,07,766	9	3	2,19,049	4	6	11,282	11	3	.....		
Total...	9,76,888	13	0	10,66,269	9	5	96,303	5	0	6,922	8	7
				Deduct Decrease...			6,922	8	7			
				Net Increase ..			89,380	12	5			

The decrease under *Direction* is due to savings caused by the absence of the permanent incumbent, and to a reduction under the head of contingent charges.

The increase under *Inspection* is due to the fact that no officers were absent on leave during the year.

The large increase under *Instruction* is mainly due to the payment of a grant to Local Funds in compensation for the loss of the cess on excise revenue. But taking the chief items in the statement separately, I find causes for the variations as under :—

Colleges and Schools (General).—The increase is due to the grant in lieu of cess on excise, and to an additional grant for cess schools.

Colleges and Schools (Special).—The increase is due to additional grants for Normal Schools and for the Industrial School at Dharwar.

Grants-in-Aid.—The increase for *Colleges and Schools (General)* is due to the working of the revised rules, and the increase under *special* schools is due to increased grants to the Sassoon Reformatory and to a special grant to the Alexandra Institution.

Buildings.—The increase under buildings is due to a larger expenditure under grants-in-aid.

Book Depôts and Printing Press.—The decrease here is due to a smaller expenditure on contingent charges.

Encouragement to Literature, &c.—The increase here is due to an advance on account of the printing and binding of Candy's and Molesworth's Dictionaries.

4. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the accompanying statement according to divisions :—

Divisions.	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Central Division.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
From 1. Fees of provincial schools	81,500	15	10	82,880	13	11	1,379	14	1	.....		
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of cess schools)	2,53,070	12	2	2,23,389	5	9	.....			29,681	6	5
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,604	12	6	2,169	10	7	.....			435	1	11
Do. do. to school buildings ...	1,459	12	4	2,235	10	5	775	14	1	.....		
4. Assignments from municipal funds	15,378	0	11	14,064	7	8	.....			1,313	9	3
5. Endowment funds, viz.—												
Elphinstone funds	26,275	3	2	25,770	13	10	.....			504	5	4
Grant Medical College funds	4,090	0	0	4,144	11	0	54	11	0	.....		
Other minor funds	7,775	9	0	8,754	9	6	979	0	6	.....		
6. Miscellaneous	283	14	0	597	3	2	313	5	2	.....		
Total...	3,92,438	15	11	3,64,007	5	10	3,502	12	10	31,934	6	11
North-East Division.												
From 1. Fees of provincial schools	8,694	7	6	8,404	15	2	.....			289	8	4
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of cess schools)	1,44,741	13	5	1,41,269	13	6	.....			3,471	15	11
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,195	10	11	2,400	0	0	204	5	1	.....		
Do. do to school buildings ...	45	0	0	3,931	12	0	3,886	12	0	.....		
4. Assignments from municipal funds	665	0	0	1,045	0	0	380	0	0	.....		
5. Endowment Funds—												
Dhulia High School Funds	985	8	4	960	9	4	.....			24	15	0
Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund ...	25	0	0	30	0	0	5	0	0	.....		
Total...	1,57,352	8	2	1,58,042	2	0	4,476	1	1	3,786	7	3

Divisions.	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Northern Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
From 1. Fees of provincial schools	14,253	1	0	14,660	4	0	407	3	0	.....		
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of cess schools)	2,83,943	12	6	2,56,052	9	9	.....			27,891	2	9
3. People's subscriptions to schools	2,141	0	5	2,120	14	4	.....			20	2	1
Do. do. to school buildings ...	.....			10,514	0	0	10,514	0	0	.....		
4 Assignments from municipal funds.	9,879	14	5	9,821	14	5	.....			58	0	0
5. Endowment Funds, viz.—												
Guzerat Provincial College Fund	1,512	8	8	114	0	0	.....			1,398	8	8
Other minor funds	4,124	1	7	3,941	6	9	.....			182	10	10
6. Funds of Native States—												
Kattywar Educational Fund	1,24,547	10	3	1,28,270	6	8	3,722	12	5	.....		
Rewa Kánta Educational Fund...	819	7	10	876	15	2	57	7	4	.....		
Cambay Agency School Fees	10	14	6	.....			.....			10	14	6
Total...	4,41,232	7	2	4,26,372	7	1	14,701	6	9	29,561	6	10
Southern Division.												
From 1. Fees of provincial schools	7,719	14	0	7,243	15	3	.....			475	14	9
2. Educational Cess Fund (including fees of cess schools)	1,55,688	11	9	1,13,223	7	5	.....			42,465	4	4
3. People's subscriptions to schools	141	2	3	212	6	0	71	3	9	.....		
4. Assignments from municipal funds	4,599	6	0	7,864	14	8	3,265	8	8	.....		
5. Endowment funds, viz.—												
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	6,992	2	0	6,588	0	0	.....			404	2	0
Dharwar High School and other funds ...	.....			415	0	0	415	0	0	.....		
Total...	1,75,141	4	0	1,35,547	11	4	3,751	12	5	43,345	5	1

Sind Division.				
From 1. Sind Scholarship Fund	2,178 4 9	1,650 12 11	.. ...	527 7 10
2. School fees	12,616 14 1	9,297 4 10	.....	3,319 9 3
3. Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	36,047 10 2	26,617 10 3	.....	9,429 15 11
4. One-anna or Local Cess Fund	73,018 3 11	69,312 7 5	.....	3,705 12 6
5. Popular contributions	.....	179 13 5	179 13 5	.....
Total...	1,23,861 0 11	1,07,058 0 10	179 13 5	16,982 13 6
Grand Total...	12,90,026 4 2	11,91,027 11 1	26,611 14 6	1,25,610 7 7
			Deduct Increase...	26,611 14 6
			Net Decrease...	98,998 9 1

In the *Central Division* the large decrease in expenditure is due to a smaller expenditure on vernacular schools and school buildings, necessitated by the low state of the local fund balances.

The small increase in the *North-East Division* is due to adjustments on account of petty charges incurred in the previous year.

In the *Northern Division* there is a small increase in the expenditure on Kattywar schools, but a large decrease in Government districts. The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure on buildings for vernacular schools.

In the *Southern Division* and in *Sind* the large decrease is due to a smaller expenditure on buildings for vernacular schools.

5. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income (local) of the Educational Department in 1873-74 and 1874-75 was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase..	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	7,23,638	6,99,807	.....	23,831
Fees ... Provincial ...	* 1,19,575	†1,25,010	5,435	.....
Fees ... Local	99,258	1,00,920	1,662	.....
Funds of Native States ..	1,29,296	1,34,250	4,954	.....
Popular subscriptions ...	12,771	31,169	18,398	.....
Municipal assignments ...	63,688	60,754	.....	2,934
Interest on endowments ...	46,254	56,476	10,222	.....
Miscellaneous	489	1,287	798	.....
Total ...	11,94,969	12,09,673	41,469	26,765

I am unable to account for the decrease in the *cess* receipts, unless it is due to the stoppage of the cess on excise revenue.

The increase under *fees* (provincial) is due to colleges and to the certificate examinations. The colleges have shown a

* Inclusive of Rs. 2,232, the fees of the Medical College, which appear in the Medical Budget.

† Inclusive of Rs. 5,035, the fees of the Medical College.

steady increase for some years past, as is shown by the table which follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Elphinstone College ..	9,243 3 6	7,630 2 6	7,400 0 0	11,981 6 1	13,383 10 8
Deccan College	1,333 0 0	3,801 15 6	3,732 0 0	4,052 7 3	4,739 14 0
Law School..	553 0 0	887 0 0	2,147 0 0	1,739 0 0	2,332 8 0
Grant Medical College ..	....	....	1,350 0 0	2,232 0 0	5,035 0 0
Poona Civil Engineering College	1,677 8 0	3,520 0 0	3,150 4 0	3,372 0 0	3,866 0 0
Total ..	12,806 11 6	15,839 2 0	17,779 4 0	23,376 13 4	29,357 0 8

The fees in high and middle class schools have of late shown no increase, because in the large towns private schools, with the exception of a few of the best, charge lower fees than those fixed for Government institutions.

The increase under *popular subscriptions* is on account of buildings, while the decrease under *municipal assignments* is due to the closing of schools and to a smaller outlay on buildings.

The increase under *endowments* is nominal, old funds having been shown in the budgets for the first time.

The increase under *miscellaneous* is chiefly due to the sale of old stores, &c., in the School of Art.

6. Full details regarding the expenditure on instruction will be found in the annual tables which are printed separately. But a general view of the distribution of the expenditure of the year is given in the table which follows. The figures of this table include *charges for the University and for the

* Amounting to Rs. 81,469-3-0.

Grant Medical College, which according to custom were omitted from the figures of the preceding paragraphs. Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,38,766, from funds controlled by Government officers, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

$1\frac{4}{5}$	University.	9	Middle class schools.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Direction.	$37\frac{2}{5}$	Primary schools.
9	Inspection.	$3\frac{1}{5}$	Girls' schools (including mixed schools).
9	Colleges.	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Scholarships.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	Normal schools.	7	Buildings.
2	Technical schools.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Miscellaneous.
$10\frac{4}{5}$	High schools.		

Statement.

Expenditure of Educational Funds

Nature of Establishment.		Provincial Funds.	Local	
			Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University		42,927 1 10	..	..
Direction		34,756 1 4	..	..
Inspection		1,84,293 3 2	*7,571 14 4	*114 0 0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts	Government.	74,633 10 2	..	20,493 1 6
	Aided ..	3,100 0 0	..	..
Law	Government.	6,644 15 3	..	2,028 0 0
Medicine	Government.	23,862 6 3	..	..
Engineering..	Government.	39,412 6 7	..	1 4 0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	Government.	9,644 10 11	..	..
Engineering.	Government.	4,998 14 2	..	..
Normal Schools.				
For Vernacular Masters ..	Government.	34,314 11 1	228 0 4	..
For Vernacular Mistresses	Government.	12,117 3 5	..	125 10 0
	Aided ..	2,810 0 0	..	..
Schools of Art	Government.	21,843 5 0	..	..
Other Technical Schools ..	Government.	5,430 12 9	15 0 0	..
	Aided ..	17,107 5 11	..	..
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English) ..	Government.	1,18,038 7 0	..	6,268 5 8
	Aided ...	47,587 8 0	..	..
Middle Class (English) 1st Grade..	Government.	54,599 9 6	..	1,709 8 2
	Aided ..	18,525 0 8	..	..
Middle Class (Vernacular) † 2nd Grade	Government.	9,657 14 3	26,207 11 6	89 14 2
	Aided ..	3,191 2 0	..	2,024 0 0
Lower Class and Primary	Government.	2,36,821 6 5	4,50,220 1 1	..
	Aided ..	3,267 0 0	1,302 8 4	..
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India ..	Government.	1,920 0 0	35,093 10 8	104 8 0
	Aided ..	2,034 0 0	..	..
For Europeans and others.	Aided ..	8,141 0 0	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls	Government.	..	3,901 12 10	..
	Aided ..	6,152 0 0	..	..

*For accountants in the offices of the Presidents, Local

† The 2nd grade schools are vernacular schools with English classes attached. The

controlled by Government Officers.

Funds.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	42,927 1 10
..	..	..	..	..	34,756 1 4
..	..	14,001 3 0	4,761 9 6	..	2,10,741 14 0
..	..	..	18,123 8 8	..	1,13,250 4 4
..	..	..	..	..	3,100 0 0
..	..	..	2,332 8 0	..	11,005 7 3
..	..	..	5,035 0 0	..	28,897 6 3
..	..	..	3,866 0 0	..	43,279 10 7
..	..	..	..	..	9,644 10 11
..	..	..	..	..	4,998 14 2
..	..	4,351 15 10	11 0 0	..	38,905 11 3
..	..	..	..	..	12,242 13 5
..	..	..	..	..	2,810 0 0
..	..	..	823 6 9	562 10 0	23,229 5 9
..	..	..	..	..	5,445 12 9
..	..	..	..	..	17,107 5 11
5,216 0 0	7,620 0 0	19 542 12 4	50,999 12 7	..	2,07,685 5 7
..	..	..	..	..	47,587 8 0
3,017 14 7	14,951 10 2	5,788 14 1	38,295 10 4	..	1,18,363 2 10
..	..	..	..	..	18,525 0 8
1,544 2 4	7,396 8 3	12,713 8 11	10,650 4 6	..	68,259 15 11
..	..	..	..	..	5,215 2 0
420 14 0	23,978 2 3	69,714 13 11	90,167 4 9	..	8,71,322 10 5
..	..	..	..	..	4,569 8 4
240 0 0	1,957 12 0	3,177 1 8	427 0 0	..	42,920 0 4
..	..	..	..	..	2,034 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	8,141 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	3,901 12 10
..	..	..	..	..	6,152 0 0

Fund Committees, and Accountant General.
cost of the English classes is met from fees or subscriptions.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments
		LOCAL	
1	2	3	4
Scholarships and Prizes.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In Colleges .. .. .. Government.	15,797 11 7	1,050 13 2	8,384 8 2
In Schools .. Government. High Schools 1st Grade.	5,881 7 2	6,057 1 11	598 14 11
In Schools .. Government. 2nd Grade & Primary.	1,730 2 2	3,922 13 1	..
In Schools .. Government. Training Schools (Vernacular).	..	2,512 8 8	18 0 0
Buildings ... Government. Provincial ..	4,776 0 0	33,841 10 9	..
Buildings ... Government. Local ..	10,268 14 7	110 0 0	..
Buildings ... Aided	7,722 0 0	1,13,347 13 3	..
	14,011 14 8	..	..
Miscellaneous.			
Translation Department	9,576 14 1	..	..
Book Department (less Rs. 6,965-0-8 receipts on account of sale proceeds of books in Sind)	16,299 12 10	..	..
Encouragement to Literature	11,661 15 9	..	..
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund	3,695 10 7	..	..
Expenses on boarding-house for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona ..	600 0 0	200 0 0	..
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters ..	..	17,528 2 5	..
Expenses for copying Census returns ..	..	20 0 0	..
Sind Sudhar (school-paper)..	..	611 2 6	..
Charges on account of Certificate Examinations	..	..	..
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	..	..
Rewards to Police for apprehending incendiaries	..	100 0 0	..
Rewards for preparing pension statements of Vernacular Masters	..	210 0 0	..
Printing of forms for Local Fund Schools	..	686 7 6	..
Railway fare to Kaliparaj boys called up for examination	..	6 0 0	..
Donation to Akhund Mali Mahomed in recognition of his excellent services in being one of the early promoters of female education in Sind	..	200 0 0	..
Reprint and binding charges of Candy's English and Mahrathi Dictionary ..	12,488 12 0	..	..
Freight of books	1 7 4	..	..
Binding charges of Molesworth's Dictionary	256 6 0	..	..
Grand Total...	11,42,703 12 5	7,04,945 4 4	41,959 10 7

Funds.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	657 7 0	..	..	..	25,890 7 11
..	..	1,483 11 10	..	..	13,824 3 10
..	89 13 4	..	..	..	5,742 12 7
..	..	..	..	..	2,530 8 8
..	575 14 5	3,414 12 1	..	..	42,608 5 3
10,514 0 0	70 0 0	..	..	..	21,662 14 7
6,167 6 5	2,234 0 0	..	..	..	1,28,771 3 8
..	..	..	..	..	14,011 14 8
..	..	..	..	..	9,576 14 1
..	..	..	..	..	16,299 12 10
..	..	..	..	..	11,661 15 9
..	..	..	..	..	3,695 10 7
..	..	..	..	..	800 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	17,528 2 5
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	..	..	* 1,824 4 2	2,435 6 8
..	..	..	437 6 6	..	437 6 6
..	..	..	..	..	300 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	686 7 6
..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	200 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	12,488 12 0
..	..	..	..	..	1 7 4
..	..	..	..	..	256 6 0
27,120 5 4	59,531 3 5	1,34,188 13 8	2,25,930 7 7	2,386 14 2	23,38,766 7 6

* Subscriptions to *Sind Sudhar*.

7. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1874-75 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
COLLEGES	5	858	789·0	·92
HIGH SCHOOLS ..... British	16	2,831·0	2,401·1	·84
HIGH SCHOOLS ..... Foreign	3	226·4	191·0	·84
	19	3,057·4	2,592·1	·84
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.				
1st Grade.				
British	40	3,711·13	3,091·32	·83
Foreign State Schools	3	309·9	258·7	·83
	43	4,021·03	3,350·02	·83
2nd Grade.				
British	46	5,796·7	4,549·7	·78
Foreign	14	1,983·2	1,423·7	·71
	60	7,779·9	5,973·4	·76
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.				
British ..... Boys	2,836	147,396·6	112,444·6	·76
British ..... Girls	138	5,900·0	3,912·4	·66
Foreign..... Boys	393	22,195·7	16,428·2	·74
Foreign..... Girls	23	856·4	452·9	·52
	3,390	176,348·7	133,238·1	·75
Night Schools, British	79	2,319·4	1,574·6	·67
Vernacular Training Colleges, British	3	410·4	355·8	·86
Vernacular Training Schools ... ... British ...	3	108·09	93·45	·86
Vernacular Training Schools ... ... Foreign...	1	53·2	50·1	·94
Female Training Schools	3	42·0	35·7	·85
Sind Engineering School, Hyderabad...	1	11·75	9·51	·80
School of Art	1	95	65	·68
Industrial School, Dharwar ...	1	41	33	·80
Total Government...	3,609	195,145·87	148,159·78	·75

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	66	64	·97
High Schools	24	4,056·84	3,434·7	·84
Middle Class Schools	31	3,186·78	2,641·5	·82
Lower Class Schools	100	6,261·8	4,953·9	·79
Indigenous Schools	48	651·5	513·8	·78
Female Schools...	31	2,812·7	2,080·9	·73
Night Schools	2	84	59	·70
Total...	238	17,119·62	13,747·8	·80
Special Schools.				
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	127	127	1
Total Aided...	239	17,246·62	13,874·8	·80
III—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools	2	231·5	190	·82
Middle Class Schools	33	2,380·4	1,893·6	·79
Lower Class Schools	395	15,724·5	12,352·7	·78
Girls' Schools	37	1,313·5	754·2	·57
Night Schools	9	329·1	211·2	·64
Normal Schools	1	21	17·6	·84
Total Inspected...	477	20,000·0	15,419·3	·77
Police and Jail Schools...	9	103	93·2	·90
Grand Total...	4,334	232,495·49	177,547·08	·76

8. The increase of schools and scholars during the year was as under :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering	5	5	...	...	897	921	24	...
Engineering School, Hyderabad ...	1	1	...	...	9	13	4	...
Normal Schools (Male).	7	7	...	...	510	591	81	...
Do. (Female).	3	3	...	...	43	41	...	2
School of Art ...	1	1	...	...	92	104	12	...
Industrial School, Dharwar	1	1	...	...	26	57	31	...
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools ...	19	19	...	...	3,101	3,184	83	...
1st Grade Schools ...	44	43	...	1	4,300	4,001	...	299
2nd do. ...	61	60	...	1	7,170	7,887	717	...
Lower Class or Primary	3,085	3,229	144	...	166,792	173,169	6,377	...
Night Schools ...	82	79	...	3	2,344	2,313	...	31
Schools for Girls ...	171	161	...	10	7,217	6,964	...	253
Total...	3,480	3,609	144	15	192,501	199,245	7,329	585
Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
Colleges (Arts) ...	2	2	...	...	87	68	...	19
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution ...	1	1	...	...	123	139	16	...
Schools for Boys—								...
High Schools ...	22	24	2	...	3,796	4,184	388	...
1st Grade Schools ...	24	26	2	.	2,345	2,592	247	...
2nd do. ...	2	5	3	...	240	633	393	...
Lower Class (Boys) ...	93	100	7	...	6,214	6,380	166	...
Do. (Girls) ...	28	31	3	...	2,765	2,905	140	...
Indigenous Schools ...	15	48	33	...	778	1,329	551	...
Night Schools ...	...	2	2	...	...	78	78	...
Total...	187	239	52	...	16,348	18,308	1,979	19

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
Private Institutions not receiving Aid, but under Inspection only.								
Normal Schools (Male).	2	1	...	1	29	30	1	...
High Schools ...	2	2	...	...	251	248	...	3
Middle Class ...	33	33	...	.	2,527	2,511	...	16
Lower Class (Boys) ...	385	395	10	...	15,048	16,632	1,584	...
Night Schools ...	13	9	...	4	472	327	...	145
Female Schools ...	42	37	...	5	1,303	1,266	...	37
Total..	477	477	10	10	19,630	21,014	1,585	201
Police and Jail Schools.	9	9	...	...	82	119	37	...
Grand Total...	4,153	4,334	206	25	228,561	238,686	10,930	805

9. The net increase of schools and scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	129	6,781
Aided Institutions	52	1,960
Inspected do.	...	1,384
Total Net Increase...	181	10,125

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following returns :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	.....	.....	984	989	5	.....
School of Art	1	1	.....	.....	92	104	12	.....
Technical Schools...	3	3	.....	.....	158	209	51	.....
High Schools	43	45	2	.....	7,148	7,616	468	.....
Middle Class Schools	164	167	3	.....	16,582	17,624	1,042	.....
Primary Schools	3,682	3,871	189	.....	191,730	200,347	8,617	.....
Girls' Schools	241	229	.....	12	11,285	11,135	.....	150
Normal Schools	12	11	.....	1	582	662	80	.....
	4,153	4,334	194	13	228,561	238,686	10,275	150
	Deduct Decrease...		13		Deduct Decrease ...		150	
	Net Increase...		181		Net Increase ...		10,125	

For the whole year the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 223,901 to 232,495, and the average daily attendance from 173,195 to 177,547. On the other hand the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number of the rolls was ·76 in the year under report, against ·77 in the previous year.

The table which follows shows the distribution, throughout the Presidency, of the colleges and schools connected with Government; but the returns for some of the Native States are incomplete. At the end of the table figures are given for Aḍen and for the States of Baroda and Jinjira :—

[*Table*

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Mahratti ...	5,099	907,235	248	14,169	20	1·56	1,201	184	
Sholapur...	Do. ...	3,925	662,986	131	6,120	30	·92	647	119	
Satara	Do. ...	5,378	1,116,050	225	11,990	24	1·07	1,466	198	
Tanna	Do. ...	4,052	847,424	150	7,774	27	·92	2,259	126	
Colába	Do. ...	1,482	350,405	66	3,861	22	1·10	1,063	59	
Ratnágiri	Do. ...	3,789	1,019,136	160	9,544	23	·94	1,337	125	
Bombay	Mahratti and Guzerathi.	18	644,405	104	12,931	⅛	2·00	1	1	
Akalkot State	Mahratti ...	498	81,068	22	1,015	22	1·25	108	14	
Modnimb Taluka of Miraj State	Do. ...	89	13,773	7	273	12	2·00	10	7	
Mahidargi Taluka of Kurundwád State	Do. ...	Not known	12,758	2	143	.....	1·12	14	2	
Mangalvedha Taluka of Sángli State	Do. ...	112	26,753	No information received.				37	3	
Pant Pratinidhi State ...	Do. ...	118	58,980	6	259	19	·44	Not known.		
Phaltan do. ...	Do. ...	396	59,536	12	618	33	1·04	Do.	10	
Bhor do. ...	Do. ...	500	111,689	14	595	35	·53	Do.	13	
Jath do. ...	Do. ...	700	70,665	15	344	46	·49	Do.	11	
Jawhar do. ...	Do. ...	534	37,431	2	54	267	·14	Do.	2	
Sáwant Wári do. ...	Do. ...	900	190,814	25	1,372	36	·72	225	16	
Total Central Division...	.....	27,590	6,211,108	1,189	71,062	23·1	1·14	8,368	890	Decrease of 1 school, and increase of 2,917 scholars

North-East Division.										
Khandesh	Mahratti ...	10,162	1,028,642	287	15,974	35·4	1·55	3,450	245	
Ahmednagar	Do. ...	6,647	773,938	209	9,798	31·8	1·26	1,370	181	
Násik	Do. ...	7,156	687,353	161	8,652	44.4	1·25	1,449	133	
Peint State	Do- ...	960	47,033	8	340	120.	·72	245	8	
Total North-East Division...	.....	24,925	2,536,966	665	34,764	37·4	1·37	6,514	567	22 schools increase; 1,538 scholars increase.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Guzerati ...	1,588	607,087	278	14,290	5·7	2·35	859	208	
Broach	Do. ...	1,358	350,322	208	7,865	6·5	2·24	415	183	
Kaira	Do. ...	1,561	782,733	196	13,823	7·9	1·76	591	159	
Ahmedabad	Do. ...	3,844	829,637	172	10,890	22 3	1·31	904	116	
Panch Máháls	Do. ...	1,874	247,580	34	2,255	52·4	·91	752	29	
Camp Baroda	Do. ...	.....	1,766	1	50	.....	2·83	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do. ...	.....	5,940	2	104	.....	1·75	1	1	
Kattywar Agency ...	Do. ...	20,339	2,312,629	399	20,576	50·9	·88	4.879	324	
Rewa Kánta Agency ...	Do. ...	4,593	505,732	66	3,042	67·5	·60	3,484	60	
Máhi Kánta Agency ...	Do. ...	4 000	447,056	45	2,276	87·0	·50	1,645	40	
Pálanpur Superintendency ..	Do. ...	6,041	502,586	17	918	614·7	·18	158	14	
Cutch Agency	Do. ...	6,500	487,305	43	2,739	151·1	·56	1,025	33	
Cambay Agency	Do. ...	350	83,494	2	244	175·0	·29	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do. ...	615	123,849	3	117	205·0	·09	381	3	
Total Northern Division...	.....	52,663	7,287,716	1,466	79,189	35·9	1·08	15,182	1,172	54 schools increase; 1,377 scholars increase.
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Mahratti and Kanarese...	4,591	938,750	133	8,523	34·5	·90	1,132	100	
Dharwar	Kanarese and Mahratti...	4,565	988,037	173	9,400	26·4	·95	1,436	132	
Kaládgi	Kanarese ...	5,695	816,037	129	6,105	43·4	·74	1,180	107	
Kanara	Do. ...	4,235	398,406	89	4,172	47·6	1·04	1,066	68	
Kolhápur	Mahratti ...	2,778	802,691	140	6,776	19·8	·84	1,107	123	
Miraj	Do. ...	188·19	49,507	14	760	13·4	1·53	31	6	
Mudhol	Do. ...	361	58,921	18	624	20·05	1·05	81	13	

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern Division—contd.										
Sángli	Mahratti ...	952·67	223,663	35	1,472	27·79	·65	256	24	
Lakshmeshwar	Kanarese and Mahratti ...	61	18,951	4	287	15·2	1·51	16	2	
Savánur	Do. ...	70	16,778	1	123	70·	·73	25	1	
Rámdurg	Do. ...	140	38,031	2	54	70·	·14	42	1	
Kurundwád	Mahratti ...	.....	69,671	1	No return.					
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	491	102,395	10	493	49·1	·48	93	6	
Total Southern Division...	.....	24,127·86	4,521,838	749	38,789	32·2	·85	6,465	583	68 schools increase; 3,588 scholars increase.
Sind Division.										
Kurrachee	Sindi ...	14,091	423,495	66	3,730	213·1	·88	707	37	
Hyderabad	Do. ...	9,052·75	721,947	91	4,711	99·4	·65	3,853	57	
Shikárpur	Do. ...	8,813	776,227	91	5,487	96·8	·70	955	73	
Thar and Párkar	Do. ...	12,729	180,761	13	726	979·1	·40	51	13	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Do. ...	1,913	89,985	4	228	478·2	·25	75	4	
Total Sind Division...	.....	46,598·75	2,192,415	265	14,882	175·8	·67	5,641	184	Increase of 38 schools, and 705 scholars.
Grand Total...	.....	175,904·61	22,750,043	4,334	238,686	40·58	1·04	42,170	3,396*	
Aden	.....	.....	.....	2	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Baroda	.....	10,767	2,000,225	55	4,599	195·7	·22	.....	.....	
Janjira	.....	324	71,996	42	891	7·71	1·23	.....	.....	

The small number of villages entered in the table as possessing schools, shows how much remains to be done before provision is made for a complete system of schools throughout the country. Many of these villages are doubtless small hamlets unable to support a school, and others are within a reasonable distance of large places provided with schools; but the average number of square miles to each school shows that in many districts education must be quite out of the reach of a large part of a population, which more than any other requires schools to be established within a short distance of home before children can be encouraged or even allowed to attend.

The net increase of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under:—

	Net Increase. Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division		2,917
North-East Division	22...	1,538
Northern Division	54...	1,377
Southern Division	68...	3,588
Sind	38...	705
Total...	182	10,125
Deduct decrease of schools in Central Division	1	...
Net Increase...	181	10,125

The schools which were opened during the year were provided for out of savings, and the Inspectors report, without exception, that additional funds are required for the lower class schools. Dr. Bühler also reports that the returns for his division were affected by the unusually large number of marriages which occurred during the year. In Sind, too, Mr. Fulton reports that there were special causes for the small increase shown. "It is much to be regretted that the attendance at the Government schools has decreased by 331, and it is only by calling in the aid of the private schools that an increase can be shown. Hitherto every year has shown a marked improvement in the attendance at Government institutions; but I am afraid that now, unless additional funds can be placed at my disposal, the end of the tether has almost been reached, and I have at present the difficult task of endeavouring rather to prevent retrogression than to stimulate

progress. The Deputy Inspectors are ever ready to supply me with schemes for opening new schools and promoting education in various ways; but I find that every proposal they make involves increased expenditure, and in general the disagreeable reply has to be given that the project cannot be entertained unless a corresponding saving can be made in some other quarter. This state of things cannot but have a discouraging effect, both on the Deputy Inspectors and on the masters, which may possibly account for a portion of the decrease; but in addition to this, during the year under report, the province was visited by the most disastrous floods, which for several months emptied many of the schools and seriously affected the greater number in the district of Shikárpur. As stated before, two school-houses were actually washed away. The largest school in the town of Shikárpur was so injured by the percolation of water that it was declared unsafe, and has never since been occupied: the boys were, of necessity, moved into several houses in a manner which practically broke up the school, and the numbers in it all at once declined by more than one hundred. At Rawnti the school-house, though not washed away, had nine inches of water over the floor, and most of the houses in the town fell down, and the people left to such an extent that the school, which had been a very prosperous one, had not recovered its position by the end of the year. At Sanghar the schoolmaster, along with the other Government officials, had to leave the town altogether for a month: since his return to Sanghar he has never been able to get the school up to its former condition. I have quoted some of the worst instances in which the prosperity of schools was interfered with by the floods, but there were a great many more cases in which the water by more or less injuring the town caused a falling off in the attendance at the school. The floods mainly affected the Shikárpur District, the northern part of the Kurráchee Collectorate, and a small portion of Thar and Párkar. In the Hyderabad District, though the injury done by water was comparatively small, there was an unusual prevalence of fever which seriously affected the attendance at the schools during the cold-weather months, especially those situated in and about the town of Hyderabad and at Mahomed Khan ka Tanda. The closing of 10 girls' schools will be discussed in a subsequent paragraph; but the stationary condition of the Government boys' schools appears due in a great measure to the general

causes mentioned above, the effects of which the opening of seven new schools was unable satisfactorily to counteract. Passing over from Government to private aided schools, it will be seen that the returns are more satisfactory, showing an increase of 1,036 pupils. The increase, it will be observed, is chiefly among the 2nd grade Anglo-vernacular schools, the vernacular, and the indigenous schools. The progress made by the two former classes is due mainly to the discovery that, with the assistance of the grant-in-aid rules, schools in the town of Hyderabad can easily be made profitable, and I hope that in a short time the example may be followed in the other large towns."

10. Awards on the system of payment-by-results cannot always be drawn by managers within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the budget grant of 1874-75 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1873-74, paid in 1874-75...	1,950	0	0
Awards of 1874-75, paid in that year.	68,192	10	8
Grants to private colleges and schools, for pupils passing University examinations	7,985	0	0
Total...	78,127	10	8

The payments for the previous year came to Rs. 70,937-8-0, so that the year under report shows an increase of more than Rs. 7,000.

The grants for the year under report were divided between 113 institutions as under :—

	Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	Missionary.	Native.	Amount of Grant.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	.....	2	...	3,100	0	0
High Schools ...	9	7	6	36,307	8	0
Middle Class Schools	14	10	7	19,456	2	8
Lower do. do. ...	1	27	5	2,937	0	0
Girls' Schools ...	7	10	8	10,175	0	0
Mixed Schools (included among boys' schools.)				6,152	0	0
Total...	31	56	26	78,127	10	8

11. In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	6,000	0	0
Rastamji Jamsetji Guzerati Schools	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory ...	17,107	5	11
Alexandra Institution	2,810	0	0
Indigenous schools in the Island of Bombay	255	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Násik... ...	75	0	0
Total Rs.	33,787	5	11

The first three of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection, and the fourth is an industrial school for boys belonging to the criminal classes. The Alexandra Institution received a grant on condition of completing the education of the Normal scholars belonging to the old Government institution which was closed in 1872-73, and the indigenous schools in the towns of Bombay and Násik received small grants for improvements in method and discipline.

Small grants, amounting to Rs. 1,302-8-4, were also paid to indigenous schools in the Mofussil.

The total cost to Government of all aided schools was, therefore, Rs. 1,13,217, while the returns from the managers show an expenditure from private funds of Rs. 3,15,699.

The number of aided schools is now 239 with 18,308 scholars; the increase of the year being 52 schools and 1,960 scholars.

12. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report :—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure. Provincial.	Local.	Total.
New Buildings.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division	8	21	1,486 0 0	38,152 3 4	39,638 3 4
North-East Division... .	4	6	1,564 4 0	5,195 12 0	6,760 0 0
Northern do.	5	25	10,500 0 0	43,856 1 10	54,356 1 10
Southern do.	...	9	.....	2,153 13 2	2,153 13 2
Sind do.	...	5	1,334 0 0	3,410 7 5	4,744 7 5
Total...	17	66	14,884 4 0	92,768 5 9	1,07,652 9 9
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.					
St. Vincent's School, Poona..	...	...	485 14 8	.....	485 14 8
Irish Presbyterian Mission School, Ahmedabad ...	...	...	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0
Guzorati Mission School, Kurrachee	...	...	3,526 0 0	.....	3,526 0 0
Total..	...	...	14,011 14 8	.....	14,011 14 8
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division	...	...	2,306 10 7	9,341 7 6	11,648 2 1
North-East Division... ...	...	...	800 0 0	8,001 5 8	8,801 5 8
Northern do.	...	...	.....	15,181 12 8	15,181 12 8
Southern do.	...	...	.. ...	3,218 14 10	3,218 14 10
Sind do.	...	...	... ..	3,931 5 3	3,931 5 3
Total. .	...	...	3,106 10 7	39,674 13 11	42,781 8 6
Grand Total...	17	66	32,002 13 3	1,32,443 3 8	1,64,446 0 11

Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 278-2-7 were spent on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 10,485-14-8 on aided high schools, and Rs. 1,53,681-15-8 on vernacular and normal schools.

13. The following is the table (on expenditure of provincial money on educational buildings in 1874-75) required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of the 3rd June 1871 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial).			
(*a*) Repairs	12,192	0	0
(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	2,011	0	0
(*c*) *Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)...	1,99,228	0	0
Total P. W. D. Budget...	2,13,501	0	0
Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial).			
Included in the table given above in para. 12.			
(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings.	3,106	10	7
(*e*) Minor Government Buildings ...	14,884	0	0
(*f*) Minor Grants-in-Aid (Rs. 1,000) and under	485	14	8
(*g*) Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000) ...	13,526	0	0
Total expenditure from Educational Budget	32,002	13	3
Grand Total Outlay.	2,45,503	13	3

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Provincial.	Contribution.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Building, Bombay ...	5,149	365	5,514
New School of Art, Bombay ...	13,715	...	13,715
University Library and Clock Tower ...	...	58,415	58,415
Elphinstone High School	...	91,495	91,495
High School, Nariád	...	4,170	4,170
Furniture for the University Hall, Bombay	...	9,934	9,934
Guzerati Mission School, Kurrachee ...	...	25	25
Fort Christian School	...	5,500	5,500
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	...	10,448	10,448
High and Anglo-Vernacular School, Kurrachee	...	12	12
Total...	18,864	1,80,364	1,99,228

Book Depôts.

Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

14. The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 10,559-10-8,* or Rs. 4,119-5-10 less than the charge for the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that contingent charges have been met from the Depôt receipts.

The Depôt has two accounts, the one of Government stock entrusted to it for sale, and the other of school books purchased or printed by the Educational Department.

The account of Government stock for the year under report is as follows :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1874, as under :—			
Cash	1,353 4 11		
Stock in the Central and Subordinate Depôts ...	1,07,538 9 0	1,08,891 13 11	
Value of new stock received during the year.	.....	30,035 4 0	
		Total...	1,38,927 1 11
Disbursements.			
Sale proceeds of stock paid into the Government Treasury...	5,712 13 11		
Discount given to purchasers	74 4 0		
Loss from the distribution of books gratis, together with that arising from reduction of the selling prices of books ...	19,541 8 0	25,328 9 11	
Balance on the 31st March 1875, as under :—			
Stock in the Central Book Depôt, Rs. 1,06,714-12 0			
In Sub. Depôts 6,847 12 0			
	1,13,562 8 0		
Outstanding	36 0 0	1,13,598 8 0	
		Total...	1,38,927 1 11

	Rs	a.	p.
* Curator...	...3,600	0	0
Establishment	...6,959	10	8
Total Rs.	10,559	10	8

For the sale of school books the Depôt maintained 256 branches throughout the Presidency, and the stock account of the year stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1874	5,56,776 5 10		
Value of new stock printed and purchased during the year	1,28,527 3 5		
	Total ..	6,85,303 9 3	
Disbursements.			
Value of books sold during the year	1,28,362 13 5		
Value of books burnt in a fire at Satara, together with that of obsolete books sold by auction ...	8,219 1 3		
		1,36,581 14 8	
Stock balance on the 31st March 1875		5,48,721 10 7	
		Total..	6,85,303 9 3

The balance of stock at the end of the year shows a decrease of more than Rs. 8,000. This decrease is due to losses on obsolete books sold by auction and to a fire which destroyed the high school and book depôt at Satara.

The cash account of the school book depôt for the year under report is as follows :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1874	31,619 1 6	
Sale proceeds during the year	1,28,362 13 5	
Refund by the Curator out of an advance to him for the purchase of the *Times of India* Calendar	1,720 0 0	
Miscellaneous	844 1 6	
	Total...	1,62,546 0 5

Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Re-invested in stock ...	90,167 7 6		
Paid last year's debt ...	6,950 12 11		
Rewards to authors ...	200 0 0		
Commission to vendors ...	11,379 1 1		
Packing and contingent charges ...	6,672 10 7		
Insurance	3,250 0 0		
House-rent	3,941 3 10		
Service postage labels ...	453 0 0		
Dead stock	2,768 15 11		
Printing	443 5 0		
Temporary Establishment.	760 0 0		
Bonus to the Curator ...	600 0 0		
Paid to Auditor ...	250 0 0		
Advance to the Curator for purchasing a supply of the *Times of India* Calendar	2,000 0 0		
		1,29,836 8 10	
Balance on the 31st March 1875 as under:—			
Cash in the Bank ...	26,819 0 3		
Outstanding	5,890 7 4		
		32,709 7 7	
		Total...	1,62,546 0 5

These results as compared with those of the previous year are favourable. There is an increase in the sale proceeds of Rs. 6,676, and the cash balance, including outstandings, is somewhat larger than that before reported.

The following is a list of the books and maps printed and purchased during the year :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Prime Cost. Rs. a. p.
English	104,418	26,006 10 7
Latin	730	946 6 3
Mahratti	162,585	24,789 8 0
Mahratti maps	2,774	7,153 12 3
English-Mahratti	1,005	823 11 6
Guzerati	150,869	26,382 15 11
Kanarese	6,000	253 0 0
Hindustani	7,562	1,663 6 1
Sanskrit	1,348	2,143 0 11
Total...	437,291	90,167 7 6

The Sind Press and Book Depôt.—The expenditure of the year was :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Printing Press...	5,125	3	6
Book Depôt	7,579	15	4
Total Rs...	12,705	2	10

Against this the receipts were :—

Printing Press	781	0	1
Book Depôt	6,184	0	7
Total Rs...	6,965	0	8

The net cost to Government was, therefore, Rs. 5,740-2-2 against Rs. 7,292-13-4 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure on the printing press which more than balances a larger expenditure on the Depôt. There is also an increase of more than Rs. 300 in receipts.

The stock account of the year was as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 31st of March 1874	24,292	0	9
Stock received during the year	12,064	5	8
Total Rs...	36,356	6	5
Deduct—			
Value of books written off...	93	0	9
Value of books sold	6,183	3	7
Total Rs...	6,276	4	4
Balance, 31st of March 1875...	30,080	2	1
Total Rs...	36,356	6	5

[*Table*

The books and maps received during the year were :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Sindi books	30,559	9,529	0	6
Persian books	5,908	974	13	0
Urdu books...	20	7	8	0
Arabic books	20	12	3	0
Gurmukhi books	589	169	14	0
Hindu-Sindi books...	3,192	524	0	0
Maps	120	520	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	.....		
Anglo-Sindi books	10	37	8	0
Slates and pens	...	289	7	2
Total...	40,418	12,064	5	8

15. The preceding paragraphs have given a full account of funds administered by the department.

16. Other items of expenditure not under the control of the department are :—

	Amount.											
	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay University *	41,978	8	9	42,927	1	10	948	9	1	....		
Grant Medical College ..	42,506	11	10	†38,542	1	2	....			3,964	10	8
	84,485	4	7	81,469	3	0	948	9	1	3,964	10	8

* Details of expenditure on the University are as follows :—

	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p
Allowance to Examiners ..	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	....			....		
Registrar and Establishment ..	5,268	0	0	5,218	15	6	....			49	0	6
Contingencies	6,710	8	9	7,708	2	4	997	9	7	....		
Total Rs..	41,978	8	0	42,927	1	10	997	9	7	49	0	6

	Rs.	a.	p.
† Provincial	33,507	1	2
Fees	5,035	0	0
	38,542	1	2

The total expenditure of public money on education, science, and art amounts, therefore, to Rs. 11,42,703, and the table of last year is continued thus :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	177,983	10,36,412	*11,94,966
1871-72	198,870	9,95,230	12,26,327
1872-73	218,466	10,34,242	13,27,755
1873-74	228,561	10,61,374	12,90,026
1874-75	238,686	11,42,703	11,96,063

17. But these figures do not give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions which are connected with the Government of Bombay, and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds, to the figures already noted, the expenditure from private funds on aided schools and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected but not managed by the Government department. These additional figures are taken from the returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

* Includes Rs. 52,223-8-1 invested reserve.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from public revenues	10,36,412	9,95,230	10,34,242	10,61,374	11,42,703
Administered by the Department. Contribution from Local Funds	11,42,713	12,26,327	13,27,755	12,90,026	11,96,063
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools	3,93,875	4,61,433	3,70,767	3,60,637	3,15,699
Expenditure in Native State and other schools inspected or visited only	1,79,474	1,75,675	1,49,524	3,49,400	2,50,338
Total ..	27,52,304	28,58,665	28,82,288	30,61,437	29,04,803

THE UNIVERSITY.

18. The table which follows shows the results obtained by high schools and by affiliated colleges in the University examinations during the year under report :—

[Table

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning April 1874 *and ending March* 31*st*, 1875.

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National classification of passed Candidates					
															Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	20	21
Entrance or Matriculation	21	4	27	52	462	19	409	225	1,115	163	5	81	13	262	9	160	3	71	8	11
Arts .. .. First Arts..	2	..	2	4	192	..	21	..	213	63	..	11	..	74	..	54	3	10	2	5
Arts .. .. Bachelor of Arts.. ..	2	..	2	4	65	..	4	..	69	27	..	3	..	30	2	20	..	7	1	..
Arts .. .. Master of Arts	2	..	1	3	7	..	2	..	9	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Law .. .. Bachelor of Laws ..	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. First L. M.	1	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	34	18	..	..	..	18	6	4	..	7	..	1
Medicine .. L. M.	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	7	..	..	..	7	2	1	2	2	..	..
Medicine .. M. D.	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering... First L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	24	13	..	..	..	13	..	11	..	2	..	..
Engineering... L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..
Total ..	33	4	32	69	827	19	436	225	1,507	298	5	96	13	412	19	254	8	101	12	18

The entrance or matriculation examination will be noticed later on. For the other or higher examinations of the University, the figures are satisfactory, as the total number of candidates who passed was 150 against 121 in the previous year. On the other hand the proportion of successful candidates in the year under report is slightly lower than in the previous year, having fallen from something above to something below 2 out of 5. If the four faculties are compared together, the increase of the year in passed candidates will be found to belong entirely to the faculties of Arts and Medicine ; and the Faculty of Arts is the only one which does not show a falling off in its proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates. On the other hand, the faculties of Medicine and Engineering, notwithstanding a slight falling off, succeeded in passing nearly 1 out of 2 candidates : while the Arts Faculty passed little more than 1 out of 3, and the Law Faculty less than 1 out of 5.

Of the 150 candidates who passed, 94 were Hindus (mostly Brahmans), 30 Parsis, 17 Christians (including 7 Europeans), and 5 Mahomedans. Hindus passed in each of the four faculties, and the Parsis were represented in all but Law. Christians and Mahomedans passed only in arts and medicine.

Examinations in Arts.

In the F. A. examination there were 213 candidates, of whom 192 came from the two Government and 21 from the two aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 63 and the aided colleges 11 candidates—St. Xavier's passing 7 and the Free General Assembly 4. Of the 74 passed candidates, 41 took up Sanskrit, 21 Latin, and 12 Persian. In the selected subjects of the examination, 49 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 17 in analytical geometry, and 8 in chemical physics. Of the passed candidates, 54 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, 5 Europeans, 3 Mahomedans, and 2 Sindis.

For the B. A. degree there were 69 candidates, of whom 4 came from the aided colleges ; of this number 30 passed, 5 of them in the 1st class. Of the passed candidates, 27 came from the Government colleges and 3 from the aided colleges—St. Xavier's passing 2, and the Free General Assembly 1.

Of the passed candidates, 14 took up Sanskrit, 10 Latin, 1 Hebrew, and 5 Persian. In the selected subjects, 10 passed in History, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 24 in Political Economy, 11 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 12 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Chemical Physics, and 1 in Inorganic Chemistry. Among the passed candidates there were 20 Hindus, 7 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 1 Sindi.

For the M. A. degree in languages there were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed, 1 of them in the 1st class. One of the passed candidates was a Parsi from Elphinstone College and the other a European from St. Xavier's. Both the candidates took up Latin. In the examinations for the degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Natural Sciences, there were a few candidates, but all failed to pass.

The net result of the year in the arts examinations is an increase of 32 passed men, of whom 8 belong to the aided and 24 to the Government colleges.

Examinations of the three special Faculties.

The colleges under the three special faculties are Government institutions, and the results obtained by their pupils will be noticed later on.

Arts Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

19. Early in the year, Professor Oxenham returned from furlough, and took charge of the college from Professor Hathornthwaite, who had acted as Principal for twelve months. In November Professor Wordsworth was appointed to be Principal in succession to myself; but as Mr. Wordsworth afterwards obtained an extension of leave, Mr. Oxenham remained in charge of the college until the close of the official year.

In April Professor Candy retired on a pension, and Mr. G. V. Karkare was appointed to officiate in the mathematical professorship thus vacated.

In May Dr. Lyon left India on furlough, and Dr. Gray was appointed to act in his place as Professor of Chemistry. Professor Peterson was absent on privilege leave from the 10th of August, and was compelled to take sick leave to Europe from the 18th of September. Since that date Mr.

Bhandarkar has acted as Professor of Sanskrit. Some time after the retirement of Professor Candy it was decided that the second professorship of mathematics should be abolished, and that a new professorship should be given to the Engineering College at Poona. The gentleman selected for the Civil Engineering College took charge of his appointment in February; and Mr. Karkare was then appointed to act as Assistant Professor in place of Mr. Bhandarkar.

In numbers the college shows a considerable increase, the average daily attendance having risen from 160 to 190, and the monthly number on the rolls from 185 to 210. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 245 against 244 at the end of the previous year.

In the University examinations the college did better than in the previous year. In 1873-74 the college passed 15 men for the B. A. degree, and 23 in the F. A. examination; while for the year under report the University returns show that the college passed 42 candidates in the F. A., 15 in the B. A., and 1 in the M. A. examination. Three of the B. A candidates were placed in the 1st class. The figures given by Mr. Oxenham for these examinations do not agree with those of the University,—differences being caused by the fact that students who migrated from college to college are differently classed by the Registrar and the Principal. Mr. Oxenham writes as follows :—" At the F. E. A., April 1874, 100 students from this college appeared, of whom 40 passed; 27 ex-students appeared, of whom 9 passed. The failures of actual students of this college in the F. E. A. were chiefly in History and English. The number of failures in each subject is subjoined :—

English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	Logic.	History.	*Butler.	*Analytical Geometry.	*Chemical Physics.
27.	10.	21.	16.	42.	5.	6.	17.

Of this class the Acting Principal reported last year that 'a very large proportion of failures might be looked for'—in fact 60 per cent. failed. At the B. A. examination, November 1874, 19 students from this college appeared, of whom 9 passed: 13 ex-students appeared, of whom 5 passed. The results of this examination were creditable to the college, which sent in 3 out of the 5 students, who obtained 1st classes; and of the 3, 1 obtained the Duke of Edinburgh

* Each candidate is obliged to choose one of these three subjects.

Fellowship and another the Ellis Scholarship." A third University prize—the Bhagvandass Parshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship—also fell to a graduate of the college.

Mr. Oxenham reports that much attention has been given during the year to weekly exercises in composition and to college examinations. The professors have also been careful to apply the rule which forbids the admission into the college of freshmen insufficiently prepared in a classical language; and have saved the University trouble and expense by keeping back several men who, on a preliminary examination, were found to be unfit for the F. A. examination. In other ways Mr. Oxenham and the professors have done good service during the year; and I would mention in particular the trouble which has been taken in overhauling the college library and in preparing a new catalogue of the books which are more than three thousand in number and are often of considerable value.

The total of 245 students on the rolls at the end of the year is made up of 142 Hindus, 86 Parsis, 8 Mahomedans, and 9 Europeans. The total for Hindus is divided into 88 Brahmans, 21 Kshatris (Rájputs), 13 Kaiths or Prabhus, 17 Banias (traders, &c.), 2 Kunbis (cultivators), and 1 Sonar (goldsmith).

About 60 students reside on the college premises; and Surgeon-Major G. Y. Hunter reports that "the sanitary condition of the building itself is good, but that it would be a very useful measure to raise the ground of the compound with a view to ensure better drainage, and to obviate the periodical flooding which occurs in the rains."

20. *The Deccan College.*—In November Mr. Wordsworth was appointed Principal of Elphinstone College; and Mr. Oxenham, the senior professor on the graded list, was appointed Principal of the Deccan College. As both gentlemen were absent from Poona during the whole of the year under report, the college remained in charge of Dr. Kielhorn. In March sanction was received for the appointment of an Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages; and the place was given to Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, who for several years has been employed under the Sanskrit Professor in editing Zand and Pahlavi MSS., and who has for some time past given lectures in Persian to students of the college.

The number of students on the rolls has risen from 110 at the end of the previous year to 117 on the 31st of March last. The average monthly number on the rolls rose from 97 to 102, and the average daily attendance from 88 to 96.

Of the whole number of students on the rolls no less than 100 are Brahmans. Of the rest, 8 are lower caste Hindus, 6 Parsis, and 3 Christians (Portuguese or Eurasians).

In the University examinations the college passed 21 men for the F. A. and 12 for the B. A. examination. The figures for the previous year were 19 for the F. A., 8 for the B. A., and 2 for the M. A. examination. In 1873-74 the college also gained the Bhagvandass Purshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship. On the examinations for the year under report Dr. Kielhorn writes as follows :—

"B. A. Examination.—Of 17 candidates who presented themselves for this examination only 8 passed. Of the 9 who failed ;

None failed in Sanskrit.
2 .. .. History.
3 ..... Logic and Moral Philosophy.
4 ..... Mathematics.
5 ..... Political Economy.
6 ..... English.
9 ..... The total.

"Of 13 ex-students who presented themselves, 4 passed.

"F. A. Examination.—Of 40 students who presented themselves for this examination, 16 passed. Of the 24 who failed

None failed in Butler and Chemistry.
1.....Logic.
1.....Analytical Geometry.
2.....Second Languages.
3.....Mathematics.
14.....History.
17.....English.
13.....The total.

Of 11 ex-students who presented themselves 3 passed." Dr. Kielhorn goes on to remark upon certain defects in our present system of higher education. These remarks,

together with extracts from the reports of other officers of the arts colleges will be found in Appendix A.

Dr. Kielhorn's report shows that the subjects of English composition and regular weekly exercises have received more attention than in former years. "Much, however," he remarks, "remains to be done in this direction, and I become more and more convinced that the colleges will not be able to attain satisfactory results in English until the high schools send up their pupils better prepared in that language than they, as a rule, are at present."

The number of resident students has been as high as 82, and sanction has lately been given to the erection of additional quarters. A gymnasium is wanted to complete the accommodation offered to the students.

21. *Aided Colleges.*—The results obtained in the University examinations by the two aided colleges have been noticed above. St. Xavier's College was also successful in that the Chancellor's medal, which had hitherto remained unawarded, was this year won by a candidate of the college who passed the M. A. examination (languages) in the 1st class.

The grants paid to the aided colleges for passed candidates were Rs. 2,300 to St. Xavier's and Rs. 800 to the Free General Assembly's College. The grants for the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,200 only.

Special Colleges.

22. *Law School.*—Mr. O'Leary on his return from Europe resigned the Government Professorship, and Mr. Webb was thereupon confirmed in the appointment.

The number of students on the rolls in the previous year and the year under report was as follows :—

	March 1874.	March 1875.
Seniors	9	6
Juniors	9	17
Candidate class	58	79
Candidates for the pleaders' examination	4	3
Total ...	80	105

The total of 105 students is made up of 62 Hindus (including 48 Brahmans), 32 Parsis, 6 Mahomedans, and 5 Christians (including 4 Portuguese.)

The Perry Professor of Jurisprudence held the usual examination in November, and psssed 21 candidates. The Jurisprudence prize of Rs. 100 was gained by a graduate of Elphinstone College. Of the University examination Mr. Leith reports that " the number of candidates who presented themselves for the LL.B. examination, held in November 1874, amounted to 11. Three were actually on the rolls, of whom one passed. Of the remaining 8, who were students of former years, 1 passed, 1 did not appear at the examination, and 6 failed." Both of the successful candidates were Hindus.

Grant Medical College.

23. In his report Dr. Hunter refers to the great loss which the institution sustained in December by the death of Surgeon-Major Ward. "Dr. Ward had filled the chair of Midwifery for the past 9 years, and was not only a painstaking and efficient teacher, but a skilful accoucheur, as his work in the Obstetric Institution amply testifies. Earnest in the performance of his duties, honourable and upright in his dealings, he was an excellent colleague and a warm friend." Dr. Hunter also alludes to the death of Dr. Peet, a former principal of the college. " Dr. Peet died on the 18th of January last at a comparatively early age. There are some of my colleagues and many of our graduates and licentiates of medicine who cannot but still retain pleasant memories of old days passed with him. The ability with which he conducted the duties of the chair of Medicine, his facility in imparting professional knowledge, and his warm attachment to an institution with which he was intimately connected during nearly the whole of his career in this country, are too well known for me to dwell on, and his death must be a subject of profound regret to many of us."

The college was under Dr. Hunter for the whole year under report. " On the 1st of April, after my return from furlough to Europe, I resumed charge of my duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine ; and Dr. Cook, who had been acting for me, reverted to his chair of Physiology, displacing Surgeon-Major Hojel, the acting

incumbent. On the 18th of May, Surgeon Lyon, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, proceeded to Europe on 12 months' leave of absence, and was succeeded by Dr. Gray, whose chair of Botany has been temporarily filled by Mr. Narayen Daji, an old and esteemed graduate of the college. Surgeon Arnott, M.D., C.M., Professor of Pathology, took charge of his duties on his return from leave of absence to Europe on the 16th September 1874 from Dr. Barker." The professorship left vacant by the death of Dr. Ward was conferred on Surgeon A. H. Hughes, M.D.

The number of students on the rolls for the year under report and for the previous year are :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Taught by the Professors.	Graduates and under-graduates	113	179
	Private and casual students	5	...
	Hospital apprentices ...	98	56
	Assistant apothecaries and hospital assistants ...	5	1
Taught by the Vernacular Teachers.	Vernacular classes ...	82	72
	Midwife Class	8	...
	Total...	311	308

On these figures the Principal remarks that at first sight the falling off in the total, "though trifling, would seem to militate against progress, but on reference to the table it will be seen that the balance is greatly in favour of higher medical education—the graduate and under-graduate class being as 179 this year to 113 in the previous one, and all other grades as 129 to 198. Had it not been for the reduced numbers of the hospital apprentices, the lecture rooms would not have held the classes, and it becomes my duty to point out that one of two alternatives must, I respectfully submit, force itself on the attention of Government : either the college ought to be enlarged to meet the wants of medical education, or the connection of the vernacular classes with the college ought to be severed, as has been found necessary in the Medical College of Calcutta." The increase in the number of under-graduates is the more remarkable, as the fees were doubled during the year under report ; and the Principal is of opinion that, in consequence of the rapid development of the college, it may soon be desirable for the

University to raise the standard qualifying for admission to the college, either by making Latin a compulsory subject for people desirous of studying medicine, or by substituting the First Arts examination as the qualifying standard in place of Matriculation.

The college obtained satisfactory results in the *University examinations*. For the First L. M. examination there were 34 candidates, of whom 18 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Of the passed candidates, 4 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 6 Portuguese, and 1 a European. The number of passed candidates in this examination is considerably larger than that shown in any previous year. For the L. M. degree there were 16 candidates, of whom 7 passed, 1 being placed in the first class. Of the 7 who passed, 1 was a Hindu, 2 were Portuguese, 2 Parsis, and 2 Mahomedans. For the M. D. degree there was 1 candidate, who failed to pass.

The year commenced with 95 *hospital apprentices* on the rolls. Of these 17 went up for their final examination, and 11 passed; 29 resigned, and 8 were discharged. There were only 9 new admissions during the year, so that the number on the roll is now only 56. Dr. Hunter does not report more favourably of the class than in former years (see Appendix B.), but states that rules have lately been framed by the head of the Indian Medical Department with the view of checking some of the faults in the present system which have been brought to notice.

There were 3 *assistant apothecaries* and 2 *hospital assistants* under instruction. "The 3 former, finding by a recent order (see Government Resolution No. 715 of the 5th of March 1874) that the inducements to enter the assistant-surgeons' class were not so good as formerly, applied to return to their own department, and were permitted to do so. One hospital assistant passed his first examination successfully, and continues in college to complete his studies; the other, having failed, reverted to the Subordinate Native Medical Department."

The decrease in the number of students attending the vernacular classes is due to a falling off in the number of *native medical pupils* belonging to the Army Medical Department. Of the 44 in this class at the beginning of the

year, 6 out of 10 who presented themselves for examination were found qualified, 17 were discharged, 2 resigned, 1 was transferred to the Guzerati class, and 1 died.

In the *vernacular class* (Mahratti) for candidates for civil employ there were 38 pupils at the beginning of the year. Of these 4 out of 7 who appeared for examination passed for the grade of passed medical pupil, 14 were discharged, and 1 died. The usual examination for admission into the Mahratti class was held in October, and 49 candidates came forward, of whom 19 were selected. In the examination, Messrs. Narayen Daji, Atmaram Pandurang, Moreshwar Janardhan, and Pandurang Gopal acted as assessors to the Principal; and Dr. Hunter expresses his acknowledgments to these gentlemen "for the care, attention, and trouble they bestowed on a gratuitous labour extending over many days."

A new *vernacular class* (*Guzerati*) was opened during the year under Mr. Dhirajram Dulpatram, G.G.M.C., as teacher of anatomy and physiology; and Mr. Kaikhusro Rastomji Vikaji, L.M., as teacher of chemistry and medical jurisprudence. At the entrance examination 158 candidates came forward, of whom 15 were selected for training.

Two of the 3 women in the Mahratti, and 4 of the 5 in the Guzerati Class were granted certificates of qualification as *midwives*. "The Mahratti women had their instruction free, and supported themselves. As regards the members of the Guzerati class, on the other hand, they had not only a a free education, but were supported by the liberality of Mr. Ardaser Hormusji Wadia. The instruction of the former class was voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Succaram Arjoon, L.M., and of the latter by Mr. Rastomjee Nasirwanji Khorey, L.M., and great credit is due to them for the care and attention they gave to the work."

The numerous *prizes* and *scholarships* belonging to the college have been duly awarded; and the proceeds of the Jamsetji Book Fund, amounting to Rs. 597, were distributed as usual for the assistance of students in the purchase of text books. The college premises have been enlarged by the erection of a new *pathological class room* and *dead-house*; and improvements have been made in the *chemical*

lecture room. Dr. Hunter reports that Surgeon-Major Dymock has made valuable additions to the *materia medica collection* belonging to the college, and that Dr. Knapp has added to the specimens in the *museum.* New catalogues have been prepared for the museum by Dr. Knapp, and for the library by Dr. Hughes. Of late years care has been taken to improve the college *garden;* and Dr. Gray now writes that it possesses "a very fair value as a practical school of botany for the students."

Of the whole number of students under instruction 85 are Christians (including 22 Europeans and Eurasians and 63 Portuguese), 89 Hindus (including 51 Brahmans), 4 Mahomedans, 97 Parsis, and 7 Jews. The average monthly number on the rolls was 278, and the average daily attendance was as high as 271.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

24. The college staff has been strengthened by the transfer of a professorship from Elphinstone College. The subjects of the new professor in the Poona College will be "Mechanism and applied science", and it is expected that under the new arrangements a great impetus will be given to industrial training. The Superintendent of the Jeypur School of Art has been appointed to the new professorship, and joined the college in February.

The Principal reports that the attendance of pupils continues to be good, the figures for the year under report and the previous year being—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
University Department... ...	66	63
Second Department	33	32
Third Department	56	58
Workshop apprentices	15	19
Total...	170	172

At the *University examinations* the pupils were fairly successful, although the percentage passed was less than that of last year. For the first examination in civil engineering there were 24 candidates, of whom 13 passed, 3 of them being placed in the first class. Of the 13 passed men, 11 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. For the examination for the degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, of whom 4

dassed. Of those 4, 2 passed in the first class, one of them obtaining the Berkley Gold Medal. Of the 4 passed men 2 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Sindi. The Principal also reports that the Mungaldass Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship was awarded this year to a licentiate of the college, the first graduate in civil engineering who has been honoured with the fellowship. "According to the terms on which the fellowship is held, the holder proceeded to Europe, where he has entered a mechanical engineering firm, that of Messrs. Dobbs & Co., of Glasgow, as an apprentice. The University of Edinburgh allowed Mr. Vaslekar's terms in the Bombay University to count as attendance, and he was therefore able, shortly after his arrival in Scotland, to appear for the first examination for the degree of doctor of science in civil engineering of that University, at which examination, as noticed by the Vice-Chancellor in his address at the late Convocation, he passed—being, moreover, the only successful candidate out of 8 aspirants."

On the progress of students in the *Second Department* the Principal reports favourably. "The final examination of the Second Department was held in December and January. The drawings and surveys were examined by Colonel Finch, R.E.; Professor Keru Luxumon Chattre kindly undertook the mathematical examination; and Messrs. Kashinath Ramchundra Godbolé, B.A., L.C.E.; Narayan Vinayak Daté, L.C.E.; and Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, examined in other subjects. I have to return my thanks to the above-named gentlemen for their kindness in undertaking a by no means easy task without any remuneration. Out of the 12 candidates who presented themselves, 8 passed, of whom the first three will receive appointments as overseers, 3rd grade."

A gymnasium is still required for the college students, some of whom are reported to have taken to rowing and other physical exercises with much spirit.

In the University and Second Departments there are 11 Christians (including 5 Europeans and 2 Eurasians), 76 Hindus (including 65 Brahmans), 7 Parsis, and 1 Mahomedan.

The *Third Department* contains 77 students and apprentices, who are instructed through their vernacular and taught a trade in the workshop. The total of 77 students is made up of 9 Christians (including 4 Europeans and Eurasians)

62 Hindus (including 43 Brahmans), and 6 Parsis. The three best students of the year have been appointed to the Public Works Department as sub-overseers, 1st grade. On the work of the Third Department and the chances of success in creating a great industrial school, Dr. Cooke remarks :—

"During the year the college workshops have turned out a fair amount of work, almost all of which has been executed by the apprentices, the most advanced of whom can now be trusted to turn out, unaided, difficult pieces of fitting, turning, and pattern-making. A new class will be formed immediately after the hot-weather recess; and with the aid of Professor Scorgie, who has taken charge of this branch, the workshops will, I have no doubt, after a little time produce highly qualified artificers. The present system of instruction consists of two hours' teaching in theoretical subjects from 8 to 10 A.M. before work begins in the shops. The theoretical teaching is as follows :—

First-year Apprentices.

1. Arithmetic and mensuration.
2. Practical geometry applied to linear drawing.
3. The mechanical powers and their application to machinery.

Second-year Apprentices.

1. Projection and development of surfaces.
2. Mechanical drawing.
3. Mechanics of machinery and tools.

Third-year Apprentices.

1. Mechanical drawing.
2. Mechanics of the steam engine and other prime-movers.
3. Estimating.
4. Surveying with compass and chain.

"Work begins at 10 A.M. The apprentices have one hour for dinner at 1 P.M., and return to work again from 2 to 5. It is the intention, in future, to make a workshop training compulsory on all who enter the lower department of the college. This plan will, if successful, prove of great advantage. I am quite aware that it is an experiment, and one, too, which has not always been

a success. In the other engineering colleges in India no attempt has been made to combine a system of technical education with theoretical instruction necessary for a sub-overseer, and I sincerely trust that the plan inaugurated in this college will not result in failure. Everything will, of course, depend on the amount of encouragement given to youths to complete the prescribed course, which is exceedingly laborious, and which cannot, if a decent knowledge of trade is to be obtained, be reduced below a period of at least three years. It is my intention hereafter to ask for some specific inducement to youths to enter this branch of the college, which, with careful fostering in its infancy, may a few years hence prove of high importance as an industrial institution."

Technical Schools.

25. *Sir J. J. School of Art.*—During the year, 88 students joined the School of Art against 78 who gave up attending. On the other hand the average attendance fell from 68 to 65. This decrease may be accounted for by the absence of Mr. Griffiths, who was deputed to England for six months on business connected with the Ajunta paintings, and who on his return from England in November resumed operations at Ajunta and took with him some of his pupils. Mr. Burgess, too, took off one of the pupils of the school to assist him as draughtsman.

In efficiency the school has lost nothing of the ground previously gained; and in recognition of the progress which has been made, the Government of India has been pleased to allow the artists attached to the school to count their service, under the old committee, as qualifying for leave; and also for pension under certain conditions.

The *Elementary Drawing School* under the care of Mr. Terry has made good progress in the revised course of study lately prescribed. Mr. Terry has also superintended the practical departments of *wood-engraving, art metal work,* and *pottery.* For the development of the first two departments additional funds are required, but in *pottery* Mr. Terry reports that progress has been made. "This department has progressed steadily. A large and increasing demand has been made for the objects turned out from it; and the beauty of its designs is beginning to attract the attention of people in England, to whom samples

had been sent or taken by people passing through Bombay, and orders of some importance have been received in return. The natives are constantly applying for jars, which will hold ghee, oil, &c. &c., but as little or no art enters into their composition, there is no intention of undertaking a large manufacture of these. Objects, on which art subjects can be reproduced, such as the Ajunta paintings, Hindu subjects, and Sind designs, constitute the bulk, and should continue to be the kind of work turned out from this department, till some one well acquainted with the manufacture of terra-cotta can take it in hand."

The Decorative Painting Department was under Mr. Terry for most of the year. The pupils were for some time engaged on pictures for the Poona Exhibition; and afterwards prepared themselves for work at Ajunta by copying photographs of the paintings of the caves and reproducing them on the jars of the Pottery Department. On his return from England, Mr. Griffiths selected five of the pupils for work at Ajunta.

The Architectural Sculpture Department remained under Mr. Kipling throughout the year: but at the end of the year Mr. Kipling left to take up an appointment as head of the Art School at Lahore. The Bombay School has thus lost a most successful teacher, who had turned out a number of skilled workmen, and contributed to the decoration of all or nearly all the public buildings erected of late years in Bombay.

The Superintendent reports that specimens of the work of the different departments, consisting of wood-cuts, casts, and paintings, were sent to the Poona and Calcutta Exhibitions. Prizes were awarded to some of the competitors, but the results obtained at Calcutta have not been officially made known.

The school was examined by Lieutenant-Colonels Waddington and Hancock.

The Drawing School, consisting of 78 students, was divided for examination into 8 ordinary and 6 special classes, and the examiners were well satisfied with the progress made during the year. Twenty-seven prizes were awarded for geometry, perspective, and exercises in drawing.

Of most of the practical departments, the examiners reported favourably.

(1.) *In Wood Engraving* the number of students had fallen from 9 to 5, and no special improvement was shown over the work of the previous year. Two prizes were awarded.

(2.) *In the Art Decorative* Department nine students were examined in three classes. The work of these men was highly commended, and seven prizes were awarded. The number of candidates in this department was smaller than usual, as several men were absent with Mr. Griffiths at Ajunta.

(3.) *The Ornamental Pottery* Department was reported to have made considerable progress since its establishment in the previous year. "Some of the students of the Painting Department have been practically employed in painting ornamental designs on the different articles of pottery manufactured, and have attained a very considerable degree of quickness and dexterity." The students were arranged in two classes, and three prizes were awarded. "Mr. Terry also showed a variety of articles, such as glazed and coloured jars, glazed terra-cotta panels, ornamental tiles, heraldic shields and corbels, plain terra-cotta keystones, &c., all of which are said to find a ready sale, and to be most useful in decoration."

(4.) In the *Architectural Sculpture* Department there were 6 students, who were tested "first in original design and second in modelling from a cast." Some very clever work was shown, and five prizes were awarded. The number of competitors in this department would have been larger, had not several of Mr. Kipling's men been engaged in work which had to be finished before his departure from Bombay.

Sind Engineering School.

26. The Engineering School at Hyderabad was examined as usual by a committee of engineers. "Out of 8 pupils presented, 5 passed fully; of these four got appointments in the Public Works Department, and the fifth was disqualified on physical grounds."

The Dharwar School of Industry.

27. The Collector states that this school, which was opened in June 1873, has so far proved a decided success, and that much credit is due to Mr. Lewis, the factory superintendent, for the attention he has paid to the boys in their studies, both practical and educational. "At the close of the year 1873-74", Mr. Lewis reports, "there was a total of 31 boys in the school, none of whom

had entered into the prescribed agreement owing to the system of paying them a monthly allowance not having been introduced. These boys were taught elementary work in carpentry only, and many of them showed great willingness to learn, combined with considerable aptitude. At the end of March 1875 the number of boys had increased considerably, the books showing a total of 57 against the 31 of the previous year." Rules prescribing a definite course of study (see Appendix C.) have been drawn up for the school by the Collector, and the first examination of the boys was held in August. At this examination 21 boys passed the first educational and practical test, and 3 of these also passed the second test. At the second examination, held towards the close of the year, the results were :—

Standards.	Educational.		Practical.	
	Number Presented.	Number Passed.	Number Presented.	Number Passed.
I.	11	10	10	8
II.	16	10	10	5
III.	3	2	2	2
Total...	30	22	22	15

The successful candidates obtain monthly stipends rising from 1 rupee to 3 rupees, according to the standard passed.

The Superintendent goes on to state that as the boys had acquired some skill by the middle of the year, it was arranged that the value of their labour should be taken into account. The rates allowed were 1½ annas per day for boys who had passed the 1st standard, and 2½ annas for those who had passed the 2nd standard. The school was credited with Rs. 145-8-10 for the value of labour at these rates, and there was also a small receipt (Rs. 109-4-3) on account of the sale of articles made by the boys. The total cost of the school was Rs. 2,082-1-6, less these small credits.

The school establishment consists of a schoolmaster, an assistant schoolmaster, and a maistry. The Superintendent has given instruction in mechanical drawing.

High Schools.

28. The figures for the University Matriculation in the year under report, and in the previous year, are as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or Native States.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1873-74	24	27	51	445	375	205	1,025	217	108	30	355	24	251	1	73	...	6
1874-75	25	27	52	481	409	225	1,115	168	81	13	262	9	160	3	71	8	11

Thus there was an increase of 90 candidates, but a decrease of 93 in the number of passed men. In 1873-74 more than a third of the candidates passed, while in the year under report the number of successful candidates was reduced to less than a fourth of the number presented. Again, in 1873-74 the Government and Native State schools passed half, and the aided and private schools more than a fourth of the candidates they sent up: while in the year under report the Government and State schools passed only a third, and aided and private schools only a fifth of their candidates. But the falling off is most marked among the candidates returned as under private tuition. Of these candidates 1 in 7 passed in 1873-74, while the figure is now reduced to 1 in 17.

Most of the candidates who passed appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated colleges; as the Elphinstone College admitted 73, the Deccan College 46, the Engineering College 19, and the Grant Medical College 58 freshmen during the year. There remain, then, only 66 men to be accounted for, and many of these must have joined St. Xavier's or the Free General Assembly.

Of the 262 passed candidates, 71 took up Sanskrit, 19 Latin, 4 Portuguese, 46 Mahratti, 88 Guzerati, 14 Kanarese, 1 Hindustani, 17 Persian, and 2 Sindi. Among the candidates there were 160 Hindus, 71 Parsis, 11 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 9 Portuguese, 3 Mahomedans, and 1 Jew. The seven other candidates are returned as Sindis, but it is not stated whether they were Hindus or Mahomedans.

On the publication of the list of passed candidates, complaints were made to the effect that the standard had been raised without notice, and several masters also reported that their best boys had failed, while candidates of inferior qualifications, according to school experience, had been successful. The first complaint was based upon the large decrease in the number of passed men, and that in a year when the number of candidates was unusually large. The masters acknowledged the necessity of keeping up a high standard, and of gradually raising the standard, but pointed out that any sudden variation must do harm to the cause of education. As, however, an unduly easy examination

does more harm to schools than extreme strictness, it is to be hoped that the standard set in December will not be lowered in future, and that the colleges will, year by year, be supplied with under-graduates better fitted to profit by the University course. The second complaint, that the best boys did not pass, cannot be accepted as generally true, for the University returns prove that good teaching was duly rewarded. It has already been shown that while Government and private schools suffered considerably, the heaviest loss fell upon the private tutors, who only passed 13 out of 225 candidates; and in Bombay private tuition often means little or no tuition, many of the candidates who appear with certificates from private tutors being students who have been refused certificates by the Government or private schools. Again, the Government schools in Sind and Guzerat have been reorganized and improved during the last three years, while the schools in the other divisions have remained as before; and the University returns show that the Sind and Guzerat Divisions were the only ones which maintained or improved their position in the matriculation list. I might add that the number of European and Parsi candidates who passed in December is a proof of the general accuracy of the examination; for it is well known that these two classes of the community are more quick than other classes to select the best schools for their children. And lastly, as so much has been said of the disappointment caused by the results of the examination, it is fair to state that the Ratnágiri and Ahmedabad masters have expressed their satisfaction at those results, although they did not pass as many boys as they did in the previous year. The Ahmedabad master, in particular, remarks that only those of his boys passed whom he had considered to have a fair chance of passing. The difficulty of the matriculation examination is the great number of unfit candidates who waste the time of the examiners; and it is to be regretted that measures have not yet been taken to remedy the evil. It is possible that a change in the wording of the certificate would be of service in keeping back ill-prepared candidates, and masters would certainly be more careful in their selection of pupils for the examination, if the number of boys who failed from each school and in each subject were published, and if the candidates who passed were arranged in three or four classes according to merit.

29. *Government and Native State High Schools.*—The high schools returned as Government or Native State schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. Of these schools, the Umrawati and Akola schools are in Berár, and Holkar's school is at Indor. Of the rest the Kolhápur, Rájkot, Bhaunagar, and Cutch schools are in Native States, but are managed or inspected by the department. The Elphinstone and Poona schools have retained their places at the head of the list, and the Surat school has gone up two places, and the Kolhápur school one place. Of the schools lower in the list, Broach, Neriad, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad have improved their position, while Dharwar, Satara, Dhulia, Násik and Rájkot have lost ground.

	1873.	1874.
1. Elphinstone	55	29
2. Poona	29	18
3. Surat	13	17
4. Ratnágiri	18	15
5. Rajarám (Kolhápur)	12	12
6. Ahmedabad	15	10
7. Sirdars' School (Belgaum) ...	12	9
8. Broach	3	8
9. Neriad	3	6
10. Dharwar	12	5
11. Ahmednagar	3	5
12. Hyderabad	3	4
13. Satara	6	4
14. Kurrachee	4	4
15. Umrawati (Berár)	1	4
16. Dhulia	5	3
17. Násik	4	3
18. Rájkot (Kattywar)	6	2
19. Holkar's (Indor)	5	2
20. Akola (Berár)	3	2
21. Bhaunagar	1	2
22. Sholápur	...	2
23. Alfred School (Cutch)... ...	...	1
24. Shikarpur	...	1
25. Poona Civil Engineering College	4	...
Total...	217	168

30. *Private High Schools.*—The schools for Europeans and Eurasians, which passed candidates for matriculation, are shown in the margin; of these schools, St. Mary's and St. Vincent's are for Roman Catholics, and the other four institutions for Protestants. A pupil

	1873.	1874.
St. Mary's, Bombay...	23	14
Scottish High School, Byculla .	3	4
Bishop's School, Poona	5	3
St. Vincent's School, Poona... ...	...	3
Diocesan School, Bombay	...	1
Panchgani School	1	...
Total	32	25

of St. Mary's school succeeded in carrying off the Kavasji Jehangir prize for Latin in the matriculation examination.

31. The Mission Schools represented at the University examination are given in the margin. All of these schools receive grants from Government, and later on in this report particulars are given as to the results obtained by some of them in the Inspector's examinations. Others of the schools which were not examined during the year received the same grant as that given in 1873-74.

	1873.	1874.
Free General Assembly, Bombay ...	4	5
Robert Money, Bombay	5	3
Ahmedabad Mission	1	3
Poona Free Church Mission ...	3	2
Belgaum Mission	...	2
Kurrachee Mission	1	1
General Assembly, Bombay ...	5	1
Sharanpur Mission	4	...
Surat Mission	2	...
Hyderabad Mission...	2	...
Total...	27	17

32. The remaining schools are those established by native benefactors or maintained by natives who have adopted teaching as a profession. The Bombay Proprietary School is independent of Government aid, being intended for the sons of Parsi merchants and of other native gentlemen able to pay high fees for the instruction of their children. The two schools called after Sir Kavasji Jehangir and endowed by him are under Government inspection, and the Benevolent Institu-

	1873.	1874.
Bombay Proprietary	13	10
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	7	6
Chandanwadi (Bombay)	4	6
Baba Gokhale's (Poona)	7	4
Bombay High School	3	4
Bombay Private English School ...	5	3
Alfred High School, Bombay ...	...	2
Parsi High School (Fort)	2	2
Sir Kavasji Jehangir Nowsári Zoroastrian Madressa	3	1
Parbhu Seminary, Bombay... ...	...	1
Sir Kavasji Jehangir Gandevi Madressa	2	...
Native English School, Poona ...	2	...
Poona Native Institution	1	...
Total...	49	39

tion receives a large fixed grant from Government. The other schools, with the exception of the Alfred High School, which appears to be a new institution, are on the register for grants-in-aid according to results.

33. The returns for all high schools connected with Government show an increase of 2 schools and 468 scholars. The increase under schools and most of the increase under scholars belong to *aided* schools. *Government* schools show an increase of 83, while *inspected* schools show a decrease of 3 pupils. The chief reason for the small increase under Government schools was the new rule under which the number of free students was reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. of the number on the rolls. But other reasons are given in several of the school reports. Many of the masters repeat the complaint that English is only studied by those who desire to obtain service, and that the supply of qualified candidates is now more than the demand; and masters in the large towns complain that private schools draw off many of their pupils by charging lower fees than those fixed by Government. Several officers also report that the large grant offered by Government for pupils passing the matriculation examination, makes many of the masters of private schools neglect their lower classes and give their whole time to boys in the matriculation class who have been well grounded in other schools.

During the year under report measures have been taken to improve the condition of the Government schools. The standards have been altered in several important particulars, and more attention has been given to weekly exercises in composition and translation. The masters have been instructed to introduce a regular system of marking, and to pay attention to the periodical examinations of the classes: and the number of working hours on a whole school-day has been reduced to 5, so as to leave the pupils more leisure for private study or physical exercises. That the schools are making progress is shown by the fact that Bombay obtained one of the Gilchrist scholarships in 1873-74, and carried off both of the scholarships in 1874-75.

34. Under high schools the Central Division shows an increase of 90 scholars (Government), and an increase of 2 schools and 407 scholars (aided). The increase under Go-

vernment schools belongs to Satara and Ratnágiri, as the Government schools in Bombay and Poona show a decrease owing to the competition of aided schools.

The *Elphinstone* High School has been under Mr. Jacob throughout the year. Towards the close of the year the Vice-Principal, Mr. Barrett, obtained leave to England, and the acting appointment was given to Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A. The school shows a falling off of 17 in the number of pupils on the rolls, and a decrease of more than Rs. 1,600 in fee receipts. The annual examination was taken by the Principal and Professors of Elphinstone College, to whom my thanks are due for the readiness with which they agreed to undertake the heavy work of examining a large school. The results of the examination showed that languages, and especially English, are well taught in all the classes; but that there is room for improvement in mathematics, history, and geography. The failures in these last subjects made the number passed under all heads unusually low.

The *Poona* High School under Mr. Kunte shows a falling off of 7 in the number on the rolls and a decrease of Rs. 530 in the fee receipts. The annual examination was held by the Inspector, who pointed out several defects, to which the attention of the master has been called. In several classes Colonel Waddington found fault with the writing, both English and vernacular, and also with the English composition.

The *Ratnágiri* High School under Mr. Modak shows an advance of 37 pupils and an increase of nearly Rs. 600 in fee receipts. This advance is due to the amalgamation of the old ancillary school with the high school. At the matriculation examination 23 pupils appeared, of whom 15 passed—all with Sanskrit for a second language. These results could hardly be matched by any other school in the Presidency. The annual examination was held by the Inspector, and the results were satisfactory.

The *Satara* High School under Mr. Jatar shows an increase of 77 scholars and an advance of Rs. 520 in fee-receipts. This increase in attendance took place in spite of the wretched accommodation available for the school since the Rung Mahal was burnt down. For the matriculation exami-

nation a large number of boys were presented, and, though few passed, the school had the credit of gaining the first Jagonnath Sankarsett Scholarship. The annual examination of the school by the Inspector was not as satisfactory in results as I had expected.

The examination results obtained by the four Government high schools in the Central Division are contrasted in the following table :—

Name of School	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.
Elphinstone .	IV.-VI.	394	125	256	269	137	292	33
Poona ...	IV.-VI.	161	94	101	63	68	83	17
Ratnágiri ...	I.-VI.	190	96	118	75	120	123	42
Satara ..	I.-VI.	187	148	90	49	98	105	37
Total ...	...	932	463	565	456	423	603	129

These figures show that of those presented, 65 per cent. passed in English, 60 in the vernacular, 50 in mathematics, and 45 in history and geography. In the second language the number of boys examined is not given.

35. The three high schools in the North-East Division show a decrease of 23 scholars—the decrease being equally distributed between the schools.

In the matriculation examination the *Ahmednagar* School under Mr. Hirpatack was the only one of the three which maintained or improved its position ; but in the annual examination the Inspector noticed that the school was weak in English and in mathematics, and that the writing of the boys under the 4th Standard was bad. The fee receipts of the year showed a decrease.

The *Násik* High School under Mr. Paranjpé obtained satisfactory results in the annual examination ; and Mr

Draper speaks of considerable progress having been made during the year. The fee receipts show a slight improvement, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of students.

The *Dhulia* High School under Mr. Kané shows a slight decrease in fee receipts and in attendance; and the general results of the annual examination were "not more than fair, no class having done well in all subjects." Mr. Draper especially noted that more attention should be paid to copy-writing and to dictation. The percentage of Brahmans in the Dhulia School is given by the Inspector at 87 against 43 at Ahmednagar, so that better results should be shown: but the head-master explains that students at Dhulia are not in industry or ability up to the average elsewhere. However this may be, the people of Khandesh show no lack of interest in the school, as the head-master, with the assistance of Mr. Moore, lately Acting Collector of Khandesh, has managed to raise a large subscription for the rebuilding of the gymnasium which was destroyed in the floods of 1872.

The only *aided high school* in the North-East Division is the Church Missionary Society's school at Sharanpur, which passed no pupils at the matriculation examination.

36. The seven high schools under the management of Dr. Bühler show an increase of 36 pupils, the increase falling to the Surat, Broach, Bhaunagar and Junágarh schools. In the matriculation examination the seven schools of the Division passed 42 pupils against 40 in the previous year.

The *Surat* School was under Mr. A. K. Oliver until the end of April, when Mr. Forrest returned from Elphinstone College. Mr. Forrest afterwards obtained sick leave; and the First Assistant, Mr. Gimi, acted as head-master from June until October, when Mr. Dalál was transferred from Nariad. Some of the classes did badly in the annual examination; but 17 boys passed the matriculation examination, a larger number than was passed by any other school in Guzerat. The fee receipts of the year show an increase of more than Rs. 300.

The *Ahmedabad* School remained throughout the year under Mr. A. S. Desai. In numbers the school remains as

before, a slight decrease in the number on the roll being balanced by an increase in the average attendance: and the head-master now expresses a hope that the downward tendency, shown of late years, has, at last, been checked. In discipline the school has benefited by an arrangement concluded with the Mission School regarding the admission of boys who desire to change from the one school to the other. In the matriculation examination the school did not do as well as in the previous year: but at the Inspector's annual examination the classes, with one exception, did very well. "The teaching had been careful and thorough; and the Sanskrit and map-drawing, two subjects that are frequently neglected, were very good." The fee collections of the year show a slight increase of about Rs. 50.

The *Broach* High School, which has remained under Mr. P. M. Davé, shows a slight increase in attendance and in the fee collections. The results obtained at the annual examination were fair; and 8 pupils passed at the matriculation examination.

The *Nariad* School was under Mr. Bhabha until the end of April, when Mr. Dálal returned fromSurat. In October Mr. Dálal was again sent to Surat, and Mr. Gimi was appointed to Nariad. In the number of scholars the school shows a decrease, which Mr. Gimi attributes to an unhealthy season last year and to the number of marriages celebrated during the early part of the current year. In the matriculation and in the Inspector's examination the school did well, and Dr. Bühler speaks in high terms of Mr. Gimi's work. The Broach and Nariad high schools have worked under difficulties owing to the want of proper accommodation: but in the case of Nariad these difficulties will shortly be removed, as a new building is being erected by Government. For this new building the people of Nariad have to thank their Collector, Mr. Sheppard, whose efforts to raise funds for the building were rewarded by liberal contributions from Mr. Veheridas Desai and from the municipality.

"Among the three Kattywar high schools", Dr. Bühler reports, "*Bhaunagar* takes this year the first rank. It matriculated two students against one last year, and obtained very satisfactory results at the annual examination. The *Rájkot* School, I am sorry to say, has again gone down—only

2 boys passed the matriculation examination : and the results of the annual examination were, except under Standard V., decidedly bad. *Junágarh* has somewhat improved, but could not yet send any boys for matriculation. The first batch will go up in November 1875. The staff of the school has been strengthened." The Rájkot School has lately been moved into a new building constructed for it, and new school-houses are in course of construction at Bhaunagar and Junágarh.

As regards the aided high schools in the Northern Division, Dr. Bühler reports that the *Ahmedabad Mission* School did well at the matriculation, and that the results obtained at the Inspector's examination were a little better than in the previous year. The *Surat Mission* School " suffered greatly in numbers, simply because the new head-master tried to introduce a little better discipline", a step which was resented by the more foolish of the pupils.

37. In the Southern Division the high schools show a decrease of 12 pupils.

The *Dharwar* School under Mr. Pathak shows a decrease of 7 students, but an increase of Rs. 187 in fee receipts.

The *Belgaum Sirdars'* School under Mr. Hoogwerf shows a decrease of 5 scholars and a decrease of Rs. 177 in fee receipts. In the matriculation examination a pupil of the school carried off the Baee Manekbaee prize for proficiency in " general knowledge".

The *Rájárám* School at Kolhápur under Mr. Wakharkar shows no change in the number of pupils. In the matriculation examination a pupil of the school obtained the second Jagonnath Sankarsett Scholarship.

The Dharwar and Kolhápur schools have been moved into the new buildings erected for them. The fine building at Kolhápur was designed by Captain Mant, R. E. ; and the foundation stone was laid in 1870 by the late Maharaja. After the death of the Maharaja, Colonel G. S. Anderson, the Political Agent, carried on the work, and finally made over the building to the school. For the excellent accommodation now provided for the Dharwar School we are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Robertson, Collector of the district, who

raised a large subscription for the work. Rooms have been set apart in both buildings for school libraries; and the Political Agent and the Collector have made arrangements for large purchases of books.

Mr. Russell examined boys of the three high schools under Standards IV., V., and VI., and noticed a great improvement in the Belgaum School. The figures for the three schools were :—

	Number presented	Number passed in each Head.				Number passed in all Heads.
		Mathematics.	Sanskrit and Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	
Dharwar ...	115	85	49	94	61	28
Belgaum ...	94	77	69	65	84	41
Rájárám ...	112	76	62	64	67	40

The total number of boys who passed in all heads is about ¼th for Dharwar, nearly ½ for Belgaum, and more than ⅓rd for Kolhápur. Mr. Russell praised the history and geography classes at Dharwar, and was well satisfied with the teaching in all subjects at Belgaum and Kolhápur. Of Belgaum the report is especially satisfactory. "In mathematics and English the school is generally strongest, but none of the results recorded seem unsatisfactory. I noticed a great improvement in English, from what I remember of late years, in pronunciation, explanation, and handwriting. The improvement in the first point, pronunciation, was the most conspicuous. Joined with this was a readiness in comprehending questions asked in English, and in answering in English, which I have never seen before. The discipline of the school is extremely good—in fact, its strictness is said to drive boys away to the Mission School."

38. In the three Sind high schools (Government) there is a decrease of 8 pupils, which is due to a falling off

in the attendance at Shikárpur, where the fee rates were more than doubled during the year.

The *Kurrachee* School, which is under Mr. Oliver, shows a slight increase in attendance, and an increase of more than Rs. 200 in the fee receipts; and the Kurrachee boys, on the whole, were the most successful at the Inspector's examination. In the matriculation examination a Portuguese boy belonging to the Kurrachee School obtained the Ellis Prizè for the highest marks in Hindustani.

The *Hyderabad* School under Mr. Keshav Bapuji Bal shows an increase of 14 scholars, and an advance of Rs. 360 in fee receipts. In the annual examination all the classes did well, except those under the 4th Standard. At the matriculation examination one of the Hyderabad boys obtained the prize which is given to the Sindi who passes with the highest total of marks.

The *Shikárpur* School under Mr. S. F. Mirza shows a decrease of 23 scholars, but an increase of Rs. 375 in fee receipts. The Inspector remarks that the head-master, who in starting a new high school had peculiar difficulties to contend with, deserves credit for his success in passing a boy at the matriculation examination.

The figures for the Inspector's examination were:—

	Presented.	Passed in Mathematics.	In Vernacular.	In Classics.	In English.	In History and Geography.	In all Heads.
Kurrachee	48	39	42	35	44	33	24
Hyderabad	103	42	83	87	74	58	22
Shikárpur	38	22	31	24	23	32	14

The *aided high schools* in Sind are the Kurrachee European and Indo-European School, the Manora School, and St. Patrick's School, Kurrachee, for boys and girls (Roman Catholic). These schools, which show an increase of 10 pupils, are intended for European and Eurasian children. A full report on these schools was made last year, and there is nothing to add now, except that, with the assistance of Government, a new building is being raised for the first-named school.

Middle Class Schools.

39. Under middle class schools the returns for the whole Presidency give an increase of 3 schools and 1,042 scholars. Nearly half of the increase in scholars belongs to *Government* schools, which show 418 additional scholars notwithstanding the closing of 2 schools. *Aided* schools show an increase of 5 schools and 640 scholars; and there is a decrease of 16 pupils under *inspected* schools.

The increase under Government schools is due to 2nd grade schools. The 1st grade or purely English schools show a decrease, in consequence of the reduction in the number of free students from 20 to 10 per cent. of the number on the rolls.

40. The Central Division shows an increase of 197 scholars (Government), a decrease of 1 school but an increase of 243 scholars (aided), and a decrease of 2 schools and 221 scholars (inspected).

The increase in Government schools is due to the 2nd grade schools, as those of the 1st grade show a decrease in consequence of the closing of the Ratnágiri School. Of the 1st grade schools Colonel Waddington reports :—"I found the Poona City School in a very fair state of efficiency, but have again to report a large decrease of numbers and a consequent falling off in fee receipts. The Poona Camp School also shows a decrease of scholars and fees. The number of Mussalman scholars has fallen from 17 to 13, and of these the headmaster reports that they are still much below the lowest standard. The results of my examination were satisfactory, except in history and geography under the II. and III. Standards. These subjects require more attention. Of the schools in Bombay the Phanaswádi School has improved, but throughout the school the English handwriting is very bad,

and generally the standard is low in comparison with the other Bombay schools. The Chandanwádi School has considerably improved during the year, and I was well satisfied with the results of my examination. The numbers have, however, decreased; but the head-master hopes that the falling off is but temporary. The Jagonnath Sankarsett School shows a slight falling off in numbers, due to the reduction, ordered by you, in the number of free students. I was quite satisfied with the upper classes in the school, but in the lower ones the English handwriting requires more careful supervision. The Fort Branch School and the Goculdás Tejpál School are both admirably conducted, and in every way thoroughly efficient. The numbers in the former continue pretty stationary, but in the latter show a considerable increase this year. I am also able to report favourably of the Sholapur and Kalyan schools. The Tanna School has, however, continued to decline, and was altogether in such an unsatisfactory state that I was obliged to recommend the removal of the head-master, Mr. Gopal Anant Bhat." "The small schools at Bársi and Pandharpur remain much in the same state as last year. That at Alibág shows a falling off in numbers, but is in a fairly efficient state. The Wai School also has long languished, and since the end of the year it has finally been determined to close it."

"Of 966 boys examined under Standards I. to V. in the 12 schools, 315 passed as under—

Mathematics	710 or	73	per cent.
Vernacular	610	63	„
History and Geography ...	570	59	„
English	530	55	„
All heads	315	33	„

Of the 2nd grade schools the Inspector reports :—"These are really vernacular schools, with one or more classes learning English under the lower standards. They are in almost all cases subsidized by municipal or popular contributions, or, as in Bombay, the extra expenditure involved is met by a higher rate of fee. In the Poona Sub-division there was, last year, only one such school. This year there are 2, a new one having been opened at Junnar in the Junnar Taluka. In the Sholapur, Colába, and Ratnágiri collectorates there are no schools of this class. In Tanna there are 4 such schools. The Bhiwandi School was closed for a time; but on the peti-

tion of the people, and on their undertaking to send not less than 20 pupils learning English, it has been re-opened. I am not able to report much more favourably than I did last year on the 2 schools of this class in the Satara Collectorate, but the Deputy reports more hopefully of the prospects of the one at Tásgaum. Of the 6 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay, 3 are Guzerati and 3 Mahratti. Neither of the deputies speaks very favourably of these schools. From the table of results of the examination of these schools it will be seen that the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard is practically the limit of teaching. Of 273 boys presented, 76, or 28 per cent., passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standard I.; under Standard II. only 11, or 4 per cent., passed; while none passed under any of the heads of higher standards. These results are very poor; but at the same time they show, I think, that vernacular teaching in these schools is less sacrificed than formerly to a superficial teaching of English."

41. The number of 1st grade schools in the North-East Division remains the same, but each of the three schools shows a decrease—the total decrease coming to 27. The Ahmednagar School is the largest, and Mr. Draper reports that "the general state of the school reflects credit on the head-master, Mr. Govind Keshav Sabday, who has now been transferred to Tanna." Of the Dhulia School the Inspector reports that all the classes passed a most satisfactory examination, and that great progress had been made during the year. And the Málegaon School, which was much reduced in numbers during 1873-74, is said to have shown some improvement during the year under report.

The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the North-East Division have increased by 2 schools and 438 scholars. The 2 new schools have been opened at Párola and Chopra in Khandesh, where the municipalities have given the usual contribution for the support of an English teacher. The two old schools in Khandesh are reported to be in a fair state of efficiency, as is also one of the three schools in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The other schools in Ahmednagar have improved in the vernacular, but made no progress in the English studies.

The aided middle class schools in the North-East Division show an increase of 2 schools and 59 scholars. The 2

new schools are the Church Missionary Society's School at Málegaon and St. Joseph's English School (Roman Catholic) at Bhusáwal.

42. Middle class schools in the Northern Division show a decrease of 3 schools and 138 scholars (Government), an increase of 1 school and 20 scholars (aided), and an increase of 1 school and 46 scholars (inspected). Most of the decrease under Government schools falls upon 2nd grade schools. On the condition of the schools I quote Dr. Bühler's remarks in full:—"The 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools have all done well, or at least fairly. The two Ahmedabad branch schools stand highest, next come Viramgám, the Gopipura Branch School, and Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai's English School and the Haripura Branch School at Surat. All these schools passed more than 40 per cent. of the boys presented. The Nowsári English School passed 32 per cent.; the Bhaunagar English School 22 per cent.; the Camp Deesa English School, which made last year an utter failure, passed 20 per cent.; and the Rájkot Branch 17 per cent. The Nowsári English School and the Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai English School at Surat have had their staff strengthened, and will eventually teach up to Standard V. In the Surat School this measure was unnecessary, and I have given way unwillingly only to the wishes of the Panchayat, who represented that many poor Parsi boys were unable to pay the heavy fees of the high school. The Nowsári School ought to have an additional head-master on Rs. 70. I shall renew my attempts to secure aid from the Gaikwar's Government for this purpose."

"One of the 2nd grade Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, which for a long time had only 10 or 12 pupils, has been closed. I had intended that the Godhra School, which is in the same condition, should share the same fate. But the president of the local fund committee strongly opposed my views, and raised the attendance, through his personal influence, for a short time to nearly 40 boys. A few months later the tide turned. When I visited Godhra, in February last, there were about a dozen pupils as usual. Among the Government schools of this class those at Umreth and Dholka alone have a future before them, and have given fair results. The other two in Ránder and Godhra ought, in my opinion, to be closed. The matter is different in the political districts, where many Chiefs like to have English

schools in order to give a practical proof of their love of progress and enlightenment. As long as they choose to pay, the department must be grateful."

"Mr. Jahagirji Motabhai's School was a little better than last year. The new aided school at Ankleswar promises well." "The Nowsári Sir Kavasji Jehangirji Madressa has again matriculated one student. At my visit the school was in a bad state. The trustees had found it necessary to reduce the salaries of the teachers, and some of the best men had left in consequence. The Gandevi School struggles on manfully under great pecuniary difficulties. I trust that the Gaekwar's new Government will do something for it. Nothing has been heard of the Damaun School."

In Appendix D. will be found a statement showing the examination results obtained by the chief English schools in the Northern Division.

43. In middle class schools the Southern Division shows an increase of 127 scholars (Government), an increase of 1 school with a decrease of 13 scholars (aided), and an increase of 159 scholars (inspected).

Of the Government 1st grade schools, those at Karwar, Coompta, and Kaládgi teach beyond Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.; while the schools at Dharwar, Belgaum, Hubli, Gadak, and Haliyal are merely feeders to the high schools. The attendance at Hubli and Coompta has increased, but in the 6 other schools there is a decrease in the number of pupils. The schools at Hubli, Gadak, and Haliyal do not appear to have been examined during the year. Of the other schools Mr. Russell writes :—"The Karwar School did very well, being examined in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Standards." "The Coompta School passes boys in the 4th and 5th Standards. The greatest credit is due to the Coompta head-master, Mr. P. B. Godboló, for bringing up to examination no less than 5 classes (in the five Anglo-Vernacular standards) with only one *assistant and the help of 1st form boys for lower classes in subjects other than English. Of Kaládgi I cannot say much. The Belgaum and Dharwar feeders to high schools

* A second Assistant or Shastri has since been sanctioned.

are flourishing and well managed. From them chiefly the high schools are supplied with duly-prepared pupils."

The 2nd grade schools in the Southern Division show an increase of 160 pupils,—the increase being due to Kanara and Dharwar. In the other two zillahs there is a decrease in attendance.

The aided middle class schools include three schools for Europeans—the Belgaum Pensioners' School, the Belgaum Convent School, and a new school at Dharwar—and three Mission schools for natives. The three Mission schools are—two Basel German Mission Schools, and the London Anglo-Vernacular School at Belgaum. The German schools are the only ones which show a decrease in attendance.

The increase under middle class schools (inspected) is due to the schools at Miraj, Mudhol, Savánur, and Sángli; the schools at Kolhápur, Lakshmeshwar, Jamkhandi, and Rámdurg showing each a slight decrease. From the Kurundwád School no return was received. Mr. Russell reports very favourably of the Kolhápur School, and notices some improvement in the Jamkhandi School. The schools at Savánur and Sángli teach the lowest standards only.

44. The Sind schools of the 1st grade show a decrease of 19 scholars, which is due to a large falling off in the attendance at the Hyderabad School. This falling off is due to the opening of two private schools. The schools at Kurrachee and Sukkur show a small increase. In the annual examinations 275 boys were presented, against 218 in the previous year; and Mr. Fulton reports that the results obtained were, on the whole, very fair.

The schools of the 2nd grade show a decrease of 1 school and 160 scholars. The decrease is "due partly to the Mehar School having been converted into a vernacular school, partly to a decline in the number of Hindu-Sindi learners at Lárkána, and partly to the mismanagement of a new master at Tanda Adam, who seems to have alienated the people with extraordinary rapidity, and has lately been removed." Notwithstanding the decrease in attendance, the number of scholars presented for examination rose from 659 to 734.

The aided middle class schools in Sind show an increase of 2 schools and 359 scholars. Three of these schools are—the Convent School at Hyderabad and the Church Missionary schools at Hyderabad and Kurrachee. The other schools are Native schools in Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

The Study of English and Classical Languages, &c.

45. Notwithstanding the increase in attendance which has been shown, the Government middle class schools show a decrease in the number of scholars learning English. The figures for all institutions managed by Government officers are as under :—

No. of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.		
5	5	Colleges	765	780	15	...
19	19	High Schools	3,101	3,184	83	...
44	43	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4,300	4,001	...	299
61	60	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools with English Classes	1,377	1,357	...	20
1	1	Female Normal School ...	11	12	1	...
130	128	Total...	9,554	9,334	99	319

The decrease is more than made up by the increase in the number of scholars learning English in aided schools.

A decrease is also shown in the number of scholars learning a classical language in Government schools. Classical languages are studied in the higher classes of some of the

middle class schools and in all the high schools. The figures for Government schools are :—

Language.	Number studying		Increase.	Decrease.
	1873-74.	1874-75.		
Latin	256	242	...	14
Sanskrit	2,933	2,742	...	191
Persian	709	757	48	...
Total...	3,898	3,741	48	205

46. The social position of the students attending Government colleges and schools of the two higher grades is shown in the following table :—

Table showing the Station in Life of the Parents of Students in Government Institutions of the Higher Class.

	Sons of Persons of Property.	Do. Professional Persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government Officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. Officials under Native States.	Do. Private Clerks.	Do. Village Officers	Do. Pretty Tradesmen.	Do. Priests.	Do. Shroffs, Brokers, and Money-Lenders, &c.	Do. Artizans and Servants.	Do. Cultivators.	Do. Beggars.	Do. Day-Labourers.	Do. Soldiers.	Do. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges...	45	44	79	7	263	26	35	76	3	60	77	31	5	33	...	...	...	16	*800
High Schools	676	265	145	1	610	35	128	507	71	149	181	38	31	131	4	24	...	188	3,184
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	734	310	379	...	542	...	7	686	79	281	159	4	278	164	24	93	...	261	4,001
Total...	1,455	619	603	8	1,415	61	170	1,269	153	490	417	73	314	328	28	117	...	465	7,985

* Exclusive of pupils of the Vernacular Department in the Grant Medical College.

Vernacular Schools (Boys).

47. The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 3,871 schools with 200,347 scholars, the increase of the year being 189 schools and 8,617 scholars. These figures may be divided as under:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars
Government	3,317	175,601	141	6,383
Aided	150	7,787	42	795
Inspected	404	16,959	6	1,439
Total...	3,871	200,347	189	8,617

The increase in Government schools was paid for out of savings in the provincial grants for higher class schools and for the book depôts. The local-cess expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,04,945, or Rs. 5,000 more than the cess income of the year, the excess being met out of the balances accumulated in former years. Fees show a slight increase, and a further increase in future years may be expected as the fees for town schools are to be raised. From the municipalities little aid has been received, except in Sind, where the municipalities in 1874-75 gave Rs. 23,973, a sum which is nearly equal to the whole collections of the other four divisions together. In the Central Division the only grant for vernacular schools is a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Bombay Municipality; in the North-East Division Násik gives Rs. 100 for a Hindustani school; in the Northern Division Ahmedabad and Surat give grants for the city vernacular schools; and there are a few grants for vernacular schools in the Southern Division.

The increase already shown under vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Central Division... ...		1,932
North-East Division ...	18	1,052
Northern Division ...	65	1,810
Southern Division ...	60	3,070
Sind	47	753
Total...	190	8,617
Deduct Decrease of Schools in the Central Division...	1	
	189	

48. The number of scholars in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.
Central Division ...	1,162	775	66	46,680	32,716	70
North-East Division.	1,394	711	51	31,514	19,020	60
Northern Division...	89	57	64	44,454	29,540	66
Southern Division...	1,487	741	50	24,664	15,980	64
Sind Division ...	1,008	72	7	10,672	790	7
Total...	5,140	2,356	45	157,984	98,046	62

The figures for the previous year were—for cess-payers in Anglo-Vernacular schools, 1,831; and for cess-payers in vernacular schools, 90,489. On the cess-payers in the vernacular schools of the Northern Division the Inspector remarks that "persons of all castes, from the Brahmnan down to the Dher and the aboriginal men of the forest, are included under the term, and that agriculturists or kunbis are in the minority among the landholders in our schools." The figures collected by the Inspector are as under :—

Statement showing the Castes of Cess-payers in the Northern Division.

Class of School.	Native Converts.	Hindus.													Mahomedans.							
		Brahmans.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kaiths or Purbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans (Sonar, Sutar, Lohar, Durji, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghandoe, Kachin, Tamboli, &c.)	Labourers and Menial Servants (Dhobis, Bhisties, Bhois, &c.)	Low Castes (Mochi, Dher, Bhungi, Mang, Mahar, &c.)	Miscellaneous (Bhat, Vanjara, Bhorood, Rubins, &c.	Total.	Mogals.	Bhoras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Total.	Parsis.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Grand Total.
Main and Branch.	18	6,227	1,511	56	3	833	2,463	8,491	1,316	357	2,122	418	727	24,524	65	1,199	760	97	2,121	477	324	27,464
Evening.	...	18	8	...	...	2	19	30	52	7	22	9	16	183	...	15	29	1	45	1	...	229
Urdu ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	9	5	2	29	18	480	304	195	997	...	...	1,026
Female .	...	265	64	...	...	67	109	137	49	10	7	4	20	732	1	2	5	4	12	77	...	821
Total...	18	6,510	1,586	56	3	902	2,592	8,661	1,420	377	2,160	436	765	25,468	84	1,696	1,098	297	3,175	555	324	29,540

49. Under lower class schools (boys) the Central Division shows an increase of 2 schools and 1,104 scholars (Government), an increase of 3 schools and 18 scholars (aided), and a decrease of 6 schools with an increase of 810 scholars (inspected). The increase would have been larger, especially under Government schools, but for a falling off in the night schools.

The day schools (Government) show an increase of 19 schools and 1,547 scholars. Colonel Waddington reports favourably of the progress made. "The Poona Deputy reports that the demand for vernacular education is daily increasing, but that want of funds prevents his complying with the many requests for schools which he receives. Still some little advance has been made in his sub-division, 5 additional schools having been opened in the Poona Collectorate with an increase of 178 scholars, and 17 schools in the Sholapur Collectorate with an increase of 613 scholars, and further provision has been made in the budgets for 1875-76 for opening 7 new schools in Poona and 8 in Sholapur. The Satara Deputy reports very favourably of the progress made by the schools of this class under his care. He notes special improvement in Modi reading and writing, but remarks that the weakest points are grammar, history, and natural science, owing to the want of suitable text-books. His report of the branch schools under him, 52 in number, is also decidedly encouraging, and he is of opinion that they are fast superseding the indigenous schools. Owing to the want of funds in some talukas it was found necessary to reduce expenditure; 3 schools that were not found to be prospering, and were ill-attended, were, therefore, closed from time to time during the year. Towards the latter part of the year a small addition to the provincial grant for this collectorate being made available, provision has been made in the budget for 1875-76 for 15 new schools. The Deputy Inspector is of opinion that at least 30 more schools are required to meet the present educational requirements of the collectorate in addition to the 15 sanctioned. The number of schools of this class opened at the end of the year was 211 with 11,141 scholars, against 214 schools with 10,902 scholars, showing a decrease of 3 schools and an increase of 239 scholars. In Ratnágiri, owing to want of funds, the number of schools has been still further reduced by the closing of 4 schools at which the attendance was low. There

are now only 139 schools of this class; but the number of scholars is somewhat larger than last year, being 8,512 against 8,084 in 1873-74. If no additional funds are forthcoming it will be necessary to close probably 20 more schools within the next two years, for the small balances of the cess fund in this collectorate are rapidly diminishing, and when these are exhausted the yearly income will not be sufficient to meet the present outlay. In the Tanna Collectorate 2 additional schools have been provided, making a total of 130, and the number on the rolls has increased from 6,458 to 6,535. In Colába there has only been an increase of 2 schools and 126 scholars. In the Island of Bombay 1 new primary school for Mahomedans has been opened; but the total number continues the same, owing to the closing of one of the Mahratti schools. The number under instruction, too, shows a falling off, being 2,023 only against 2,137 last year. The present sanctioned expenditure is nearly up to income, and but little further extension of primary education can be looked for in the Island of Bombay. One hundred and forty applications for new schools have been received by the Deputy Inspectors, and complied with as below :—

	Applied for.	Granted.
Poona	30 ...	7
Sholapur	26 ...	8
Satara	34 ...	15
Ratnágiri... ...	33 ...	2
Tanna	10 ...	5
Colába	7 ...	2
Total...	140	39

"Out of an average attendance of 35,434 boys in these schools, 30,148 were examined and passed under standards as follows :—

Standard.	Collectorate.								
	Poona.	Sholapur.	Satara.	Ratnágiri.	Tanna.	Colába.	Bombay, Guzerati.	Bombay, Mahratti.	Total.
VI.	...	...	52	...	7	7	...	...	66
V.	75	56	133	135	39	26	..	12	476
IV.	131	95	229	297	110	75	27	75	1,039
III.	522	413	520	518	224	152	45	107	2,501
II.	808	547	784	731	386	243	6	119	3,624
I.	1,134	862	1,143	1,188	654	313	90	179	5,563
Total...	2,670	1,973	2,861	2,869	1,420	816	168	492	13,269

"In all 13,269, or 44 per cent. The proportion passed under V. and VI. standards is this year somewhat in excess of last year's result. These schools are now steadily improving under the trained masters from the college, and I have every reason to be satisfied with their progress."

The aided schools include vernacular schools supported by missions or charitable societies, and registered indigenous schools. The indigenous schools which were examined for grants in-aid, were distributed as under :—

Poona	...	24	Satara	...	1
Sholapur	...	1	Ratnagiri	...	16
Tanna	...	5	Bombay	...	12
Colába	...	2			

The inspected schools are noticed later on under Native States.

50. In lower class schools Mr. Draper shows an increase of 20 schools and 1,088 scholars (Government), and a decrease of 2 schools and 36 scholars (aided). Half of this increase belongs to Násik, but Khandesh has contributed 274 fresh pupils. The small Peint State shows an increase of 16

scholars, while the Ahmednagar Collectorate yields an increase of 23 only. Mr. Draper also notes that the number of schools teaching the higher vernacular standards has risen from 161 to 198. "The tables giving the number of boys that passed under each standard show that there has been much improvement in the quality of instruction. There has been a considerable increase in the number of boys that passed in all heads of the higher standards; 35 boys passed in all heads of Standard VI. against 7 in the previous year, 314 in all heads of Standard V. against 251, and 727 in all heads of Standard IV. against 512. I found the schools that I examined (some in each sub-division) generally in a very fair state, some in a highly satisfactory condition, and there were comparatively few very poor." Mr. Draper reports that he received 110 applications for new schools, but that he could only find funds for 21.

The aided vernacular schools in the North-East Division are 15 in number, and consist of 6 missionary and 9 indigenous schools. The 6 missionary schools are the Church Missionary schools at Sharanpur, Násik, Málegaon (boys' and girls'), and Pathurdi, and the Free Church School at Bhusáwal. The 9 indigenous are at Dhulia (4), Ahmednagar (4), and Násik (1). The Dhulia and Ahmednagar schools were found to be efficient and received grants, but the school at Násik was not considered to be worthy of assistance.

51. In Guzerati schools for boys Dr. Bühler shows an increase of 56 schools and 1,380 scholars (Government), an increase of 1 school and 82 scholars (aided), and an increase of 8 schools and 348 scholars (inspected).

"The Guzerati boys' schools under Government management have increased from 1,061 to 1,106. These were divided into 326 superior schools, teaching up to Standard VI., 397 inferior schools teaching up to Standard IV., and 383 branches teaching up to Standard III. The average daily attendance rose from 42,423·4 to 43,700. The comparative results of the schools examined under standards (excluding 2nd examinations) were :—

Year.	Schools examined.	Pupils presented.	Pupils passed.
1873-74 ...	1,016 ...	31,839 ...	16,054
1874-75 ...	1,081 ..	35,208 ...	17,861

"The ratio of those passed to those presented amounted, therefore, again to upwards of 50 per cent.

"For the separate districts the ratio was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Ahmedabad	59 per cent.	50
Kaira (Cambay)	54 do.	51
Broach	48 do.	58
Surat, Northern	41 do.	49
Surat, Southern	54 do.	55
Panch Máháls and Rewa Kánta	40 do.	50
Máhi Kánta and Pálanpur	59 do.	51
Kattywar	43 do.	46

"In higher vernacular education there is a little falling off; under the V. Standard 629 boys were passed this year against 645 last year, and under the VI. 148 against 171. The cause of this retrogression seems to be that the schools in the political districts were less efficient.

"The most considerable progress has been made, again, in the Kaira and Broach zillahs and Southern Surat. Kaira shows the largest increase in pupils. But this is chiefly due to the fact that 28 new schools were opened. Broach and Southern Surat, on the other hand, have developed without any considerable increase in schools. The other districts have remained stationary, or have gone back slightly."

"The aided boys' schools have continued to improve. The figures are—

Year.	Average Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1873-74	666·5	454	152
1874-75	708	572	65

"The small number of boys passed under standards is explained by the fact that four schools with 171 children were examined orally only."

Of the inspected schools Dr. Bühler remarks that the examination returns of the year show no marked change.

Dr. Bühler reports that he has not succeeded in overcoming the distrust of indigenous school-masters, and that two of those schools which were registered in 1873-74 have

since been withdrawn from inspection. The number of schools actually examined was four, and only one new school was added to the register during the year.

52. In vernacular schools Mr. Russell shows an increase of 56 schools and 2,731 scholars (Government), an increase of 58 scholars (aided), and an increase of 4 schools and 281 scholars (inspected).

Most of the increase under Government schools is due to Dharwar, and was possible, because of a judicious redistribution of funds made by the Inspector. In other districts no savings were available for the opening of new schools, and the attendance returns, therefore, show little change. In efficient teaching Mr. Russell reports that progress has been made. More than half the schools now teach beyond the first three standards, and the number of boys who passed under the highest standard was 76, whereas no boys were successful under the same standard in the previous year.

The aided vernacular schools belong to the London and Basel Missionary Societies.

The inspected schools belong to Native States. The increase in these schools is due to Sángli, Jamkhandi, and Miraj. The schools in Kolhápur, Mudhol, and Rámdurg are either stationary or show a small decrease. From Kurandwád no return was received.

53. In Government primary schools for boys Mr. Fulton shows a small increase of 7 schools and 80 scholars. Causes for this small increase have been given in para. 9; but in addition to these causes the Inspector has observed a general falling off in the study of Hindu-Sindi. This character is the one learnt by the trading classes, and its decline in popularity among the Banias is partly attributed to certain defects in the Government standards. Proposals have now been submitted with the view of remedying these defects; and it is hoped that, with revised standards more adapted to the popular taste, the Hindu-Sindi classes may make progress equal to that which has been made by the Arabic-Sindi schools.

Notwithstanding the small increase in attendance at vernacular schools, the number of scholars presented for examination rose from 5,071 to 5,506.

The aided primary schools (including one mixed school for boys and girls) show an increase of 5 schools and 90 scholars. Most of these schools are missionary or native schools in Hyderabad and Kurrachee; but there are also native schools at Kotri, Tanda Adam, and Tatta.

Besides the ordinary aided schools Mr. Fulton shows an increase of 35 indigenous schools with 583 scholars. These schools have been brought under inspection by the offer of special standards for examination, easier and more popular than those imposed upon the Government and ordinary aided schools. More than half of these 583 pupils were presented for examination, and the Inspector expresses himself as well satisfied with the results obtained.

54. *Night Schools.*—The figures for night schools were included under vernacular schools in paragraph 47. The separate returns for this class of schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 31 scholars (Government), an increase of 2 schools and 78 scholars (aided), and a decrease of 4 schools and 145 scholars (inspected).

The night schools in the Central Division show a decrease of 17 schools and 467 pupils (Government), an increase of 2 schools with 78 pupils (aided), and a decrease of 4 schools and 107 pupils (inspected). "In Poona there are now only 2 such schools, the remaining 9 having been closed for want of attendance. In Sholapur all have been closed. In Satara 3 such schools have been closed for the same reason and transferred to other villages, where the Deputy reports that they are doing well, though he complains of great irregularity in attendance. The Ratnágiri Deputy reports that in his-sub-division night schools do not find favour with the people. The only school left at the end of last year has been closed during the current year for want of attendance. The one night school in the Tanna District is said to be doing well, and the Deputy Inspector thinks that another might be opened at Karjat for the benefit of the labourers employed on the railway. There are no Government night schools in Bombay, but the private schools (referred to in my last report) are doing well, and the Deputy Inspector, Mahratti Schools, thinks more might be done in this direction. But in Bombay no funds are available; and, even if I had the means, I doubt whether they would not be more legitimately employed in opening more day schools for children, or in subsidizing existing indigenous schools."

The number of night schools in the North-East Division has risen from 27 to 37, with an increase of 381 scholars. Most of these schools belong to Khandesh and Ahmednagar, where Mr. Draper believes them to be useful. The few schools in Násik are not well spoken of. None of these schools in the North-East Division teach above the 2nd Standard.

In the Northern Division there was an increase of two schools, but a decrease of 16 scholars. "Three evening schools—two at Broach and one at Bulsar—have been closed. The remaining 19 had an average daily attendance of 321 boys against 397 last year. The number of pupils presented was 239 against 237 in 1873-74, and 110 passed against 107. Though the number of pupils has fallen off, the efficiency of the schools has risen. The most successful among them was Mr. Mohanlal Kalyanji's evening school at Ahmedabad, in which the VI. Standard is taught to boys engaged in business during the day. He passed at the examination, lower grades public service, 5 pupils, and at the entrance examination of the Training College 2."

Under night schools in the Southern Division there is an increase of 2 schools and 37 pupils (Government), and a decrease of 38 scholars (inspected). The night classes are said to be popular in Belgaum; but the most successful classes are those at Kolhápur, where the Deputy Inspector shows much spirit in his work. The States of Miraj and Mudhol have followed the example of Kolhápur, and opened night schools.

The night schools in Sind show an increase of 34 pupils. The Inspector reports that, though no extension of the system of night schools can be expected at present, the schools, where they exist, do good. The night and girls' schools are the only schools in Sind where the Mussalmans outnumber other castes. The standards for indigenous schools are applied to the night schools in Sind, and in the year under report 138 pupils were examined under these standards against 63 in the previous year.

Schools for Mahomedans.

55. Provision has been made for the teaching of Persian in the Kurrachee and Broach high schools, and Persian or Hindustani teachers have been promised to other English schools as soon as the masters report that there is a demand for them,

In Sind the Inspector is well satisfied with the success of the new rules for grants-in-aid of Mahomedan schools, and only requires additional funds to extend the system.

The Inspector's remarks on the schools for Mahomedans in the Central Division are not encouraging. "The Anglo-Hindustani branch of the Poona Camp English School continues to languish, having been attended throughout the year by an average of only 10 students. Eleven students remained on the rolls at the close of the year, the average attendance, monthly, being 12. But in the Poona Sub-Division some of the primary and branch schools show signs of improvement, specially the Hindustani school in the city of Poona and the class attached to the Poona Camp Vernacular School. In Sholapur there are no primary schools for Mahomedans. In Satara there are 4 such schools; these show some improvement in attendance, but the Deputy complains of the incompetency of the masters. The Ratnágiri Deputy states that there is some demand for schools for Mahomedans, but that from want of funds and the difficulty of obtaining competent masters he is unable to meet this want. There are now 20 schools for Mahomedans in my division with 772 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year; 207 students are also studying in high and 1st grade schools, and 1,193 in primary schools (Mahratti and Guzerati), making a total of 1,400 under instruction. These figures show a considerable falling off from last year, and it is certainly not in Government schools that the Mahomedans seek education for their children."

Mr. Draper gives the number of Hindustani schools and classes as 29, the same number as that given in the report for 1873-74. Of these, 23 are in Khandesh, 2 in Ahmednagar, and 4 in Násik. The schools at Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Yawal, Sowda, Erandol, and Yeola are reported to be in a good state: and the Násik School is said to have made good progress under its present master. The school at Sangamner had to be closed for a time, but has lately been re-opened under a trained master from Poona. The other schools are more backward, owing to the scarcity of good teachers, and also to the irregular attendance of the pupils. None of the schools have yet got beyond the 3rd Standard.

In the Northern Division "the Urdu schools have been increased from 31 to 38. The results show a marked improvement, and are as below:—

Year.	Attendance	Pupils. presented.	Pupils. passed.
1873-74 ...	1,130·5 ...	712 ...	285
1874-75 ...	1,439·8 ..	972 ...	394

"Steps have been taken to obtain Mahomedan boys for the Guzerati side of the Training College, in order to carry out the changes proposed last year."

In the Southern Division ten stipends in the Training College have been reserved for Mussalman students who learn Hindustani in addition to the regular course of subjects. "There are, here and there, Mussalman masters and assistants in our ordinary Kanarese schools, and many Mussalman pupils learning, with the Hindus, the regular vernacular course. The attendance of Mussalman boys in ordinary vernacular schools is no greater, generally, where there is a Mussalman master or assistant than where only Hindus teach. There are some pure Hindustani schools, more ornamental than useful perhaps, but the Mussalmans like them."

Police and Jail Schools.

56. Under vernacular * schools 9 police and jail schools are included. These schools number 119 pupils, or 37 more than the number recorded in the previous year.

Of the Central Division Colonel Waddington reports:— "In the Poona City Jail School some 50 convicts are under instruction. The Assistant Deputy Inspector's report was fairly satisfactory. Out of 30 convicts examined, 5 passed under the 1st and 4 under the 2nd Vernacular Standard. A regular schoolmaster is employed. In the Sholapur Jail School there were 18 convicts presented for the Deputy Inspector's examination, of whom, however, none passed. This school is taught by a convict. The Poona Police School is attended by men of the corps, their children, and some few candidates for employment in the police. Forty-seven were present when the Assistant Deputy inspected the school, but only 11 were sufficiently advanced to be examined under standards. Of these 4 passed under the 1st Standard. The police school at Satara is well reported on by the Assistant Deputy

* Para. 47.

Inspector. The jail school at Satara has been closed. The Tanna Deputy gives little or no information regarding the jail and police schools in his sub-division. They are both very poorly attended. There are no jail or police schools in Ratnágiri visited or inspected by this department.'

The police school at Ahmednagar is attended by 45 scholars. The school, which teaches up to the 4th Standard, was examined by the Deputy, and found to be in a fair state of efficiency. The jail school at Ahmednagar has a prisoner as schoolmaster, and presented 24 men for examination. Of these 5 could read a little Mahratti, the rest being beginners.

The only jail school in the Northern Division which was examined during the year was the school at Dhuliakot. Here 34 scholars were presented for examination in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Reading Books.

The only jail school in Sind is the Shikárpur Reformatory, which was examined in August. A report on the school has been sent to the Inspector General of Prisons.

57.—*Girls' Schools.*

Girls' schools show a decrease of 10 schools and 253 pupils (Government), an increase of 3 schools and 140 pupils (aided), and a decrease of 5 schools and 37 pupils (inspected).

The Central Division shows a decrease of 2 schools and 4 scholars (Government), an increase of 3 schools and 178 scholars (aided), and an increase of 36 scholars (inspected). On the state of the Government schools Colonel Waddington reports :—" In the Poona Sub-Division one girls' school in the city has been closed. The Deputy does not think that the 5 schools placed under female teachers (as reported last year) have improved in any respect, with the exception of the Practising School. He reports that, in his opinion, separate and easier standards are required for girls' schools, and goes on to say that 'it is quite absurd to expect Brahman girls to continue to attend school after their marriage,' and to express a doubt whether 'the female teachers have in any way succeeded in improving the condition of these schools.'

" The Satara Deputy reports favourably of the progress of these schools in his sub-division, with the exception of the one at Satara, which is under a trained female mistress

and of which he had last year great hopes. The Ratnágiri Deputy reports on the whole favourably of the 4 girls' schools in his sub-division, all of which are under male teachers. In Tanna I am glad to be able to report the very promising state of the girls' school at Bhiwandi, which has throughout the year been under a trained mistress; but with this exception I regret to be obliged to concur in the opinion of the Poona Deputy, and to report, from personal examination of the girls' schools at Satara and Sholapur, that the former has very sensibly deteriorated, while the latter has not at all improved under female teachers. From what I have seen of them they are even more inert, languid, and careless than the male teachers too often are; they have little or no idea of their duty towards their pupils, and are but too apt to put their home duties as wives or mothers entirely before their duties as Government servants and recipients of Government salaries. In the large city of Bombay, girls' schools are better attended, and promise better results. Mr. S. S. Bengali has continued throughout the year to take great personal interest in the Churney Road School, towards the support of which he is a large contributor."

"Five hundred and thirty-three girls attending these schools were examined under vernacular Standards I. to VI., and of these 189 passed as under:—

Vernacular Standard	I.	123
Do.	II.	53
Do.	III.	7
Do.	IV.	6
Do.	V.	...
Do.	VI.	...

"But I am inclined to think that the standards are not applied with the same strictness as in boys' schools."

The number of girls' schools in the North-East Division is eight as in the previous year, but there is an increase of 23 pupils. Two schools at Ahmednagar are said to be in a satisfactory state, one of them teaching the 4th Standard; and the schools at Yeola, Dhulia, and Párola are reported to have made progress during the year. The other three schools are less satisfactory.

In the Northern Division the girls' schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 213 pupils (Government), a decrease of 40 pupils (aided), and a decrease of 6 schools and 78 pupils

(inspected). The Government schools now number 77, with "an average daily attendance of 1,602 pupils; 1,182 girls were presented for examination, of whom 402 passed. The corresponding figures for 1873-74 were 1,169 and 451. The following female schools under our management are now taught by mistresses:—Pálanpur, Parantej, Mehmadabad, and Broach No. I. The last two were supplied from the Female Training College."

Of the aided schools Dr. Bühler writes:—"The girls' schools gave the following results:—

Year.	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1873-74	461·4 ...	366 ...	71
1874-75	450·0 ...	407 ...	26

"Here it must be again remarked that a large number of the girls' schools was examined orally only.

"One of the Maganbhai schools at Ahmedabad has again been placed under a female teacher trained in the Female Training College."

The Southern Division shows an increase of 5 schools and 167 pupils (Government), an increase of 2 pupils (aided), and an increase of 1 school and 5 pupils (inspected). The new Government schools have been opened in the Dharwar Collectorate, and are said to promise well. The 3 aided schools belong to the German Mission. The inspected schools are in Kolhápur, Miraj, Mudhol, Sángli, and Jamkhandi. All of the inspected schools are stationary, or show a decrease in attendance,—the increase shown above being due to the opening of a new school in Sángli.

In Sind the girls' schools (Government) show a decrease of 10 schools and 226 scholars, while the 2 aided schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad (missionary) show a decrease of 6 scholars. The Government schools were closed, because of the want of funds, and because the teachers were not efficient or able to keep up the attendance of pupils. Five of the schools that were closed were afterwards re-opened as aided schools under Native management. Of the schools which remain, the Inspector reports favourably. Five at Lárkána, Hyderabad, Tatta, and Shikárpur are said to be doing very well; and 3 at Sukkur, Rohri, and Kurrachee are more or less promising. Mr. Fulton reports that the

people of Kurrachee have asked for a Guzerati girls' school; and that at Tatta, Sett Rattanchand has promised to pay half the cost of a new school building.

The aided schools for girls include the Mission schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad and the 5 Government schools already mentioned as re-opened under Native management. From these 5 schools 38 pupils were presented for examination, and, if these children are taken into account, the closing of the 10 Government schools did not do more than reduce the number of girls presented for examination from 336 to 293.

58.—*Training Schools for Masters.*

The 7 training schools belonging to Government numbered 591 pupils, or 81 more than in the previous year.

The report of the Poona Training College is satisfactory. 509 students presented themselves at the entrance examination held in October, of whom 99 passed and 80 finally joined the college. In addition to these, 38 young men were admitted who had passed the public service examination under the Vernacular Standard VI. The annual examination for certificates was held in October, with the following results :—

	No. examined.	No. passed. 1st Class.	2nd Class.
For 2nd year's certificates...	*16	1	9
Do. 1st do. do.	†74	3	53
Preliminary course.....	83	66 passed.	

At the close of the year there were 208 students attending the college, viz. :—

2nd year's men.....	12
1st year's men	67
Preparatory class	129

Among the students are 10 Mahomedans, who attend a special class.

In the whole division there are now 286 trained against 714 untrained masters. The maximum allowance drawn under the revised code was Rs. 24-12-0, the minimum 8 pies, and the average Rs. 4-11-2 per mensem.

* Including 6 masters, none of whom passed.
† Including 12 candidates not belonging to the college, of whom 3 passed.

For the entrance examination at Dhulia 201 candidates came forward, of whom 44 passed; out of those who passed, 14 were selected for training. For the certificate examination there were 44 candidates from the school (including 8 teachers called up for training), of whom 15 passed (including 2 teachers). Fifteen teachers not attached to the training school were allowed to come up for the certificate examination : and of these 3 passed—one of them, who had previously passed in the 2nd class, passing this year in the 1st class. The school now contains 41 students (including 11 teachers). For the whole division the Inspector returns 246 trained against 255 untrained masters. The maximum drawn for capitation and proficiency allowances was Rs. 13½ per mensem, the minimum 6 pies, and the average Rs. 2-1-8.

The Inspector's report on the management of the Ahmedabad Training College was not favourable. "The college contained, at the time of the examination, 5 classes, the results of which were as below :—

		Presented.		Passed.
2nd-year class	...	3	...	3
1st-year do.	...	29	...	10
Preparatory do.	...	63	...	38
1st-year Urdu class	...	6	...	2
Preparatory do. do.	...	6	...	6

"Besides one master passed the examination of the 2nd-year men's class.

"According to the ratio passed in former years, 23 or 24 1st-year men ought to have passed, and the failing of this class threw me altogether out in my plans for improving the vernacular schools. I had not even men enough to fill the vacancies, much less could I remove any of the useless old masters. One of the reasons for the failure was the re-admission of some branch school-masters who had formerly passed in the preparatory class, and had served with credit in the districts for a year or two. It was found that they

had not kept up their studies, but confined themselves too exclusively to their teaching. We have now made the arrangement that masters who may be allowed to return to the Training College, must pass a preliminary examination before the Principal. This plan will prevent the re-admission of men unable to get on with their classes."

The new classes formed after the annual examination were:—

			No. of Students.
2nd-year class	...	...	2
1st do. do.	...	...	30
Preparatory class	...	...	50
Urdu do.	...	...	6

Afterwards one pupil was sent from Rájkot to join the 2nd-year's class. "Four non-stipendiary students joined the 1st-year class; and the Political Agent, Rewá Kánta, sent 6 students to the preparatory class."

"The results of the new Rájkot Training College were as under:—

	Presented.		Passed.
1st-year men ...	19	...	12
Preparatory class. ...	34	...	33

"These results are very fair, especially if it is considered that some of the examiners were new to their work, and that the college had been re-organized in November 1873 only. I am glad to be able to testify that *method* had been taught particularly well. In the written examination there was not a single failure. Allowance had to be made in the two extras—drawing and Sanskrit—for the incompleteness of the means of teaching and the weakness of the staff. The passed men, except one, and all the unpassed men of the 1st-year class, as well as 7 pupils of the preparatory class, were sent out as masters or assistants. The 1st pupil of the 1st class was allowed, with the sanction of the Political Agent, to study in Ahmedabad the 2nd-year course.

"The classes framed after the examination contain—

1st-year Class.—Twenty-four stipendiary students and 1 free scholar.

Preparatory Class.—Thirty-five stipendiary students and 2 free scholars.

"The college is still located in a not very convenient hired house, but in June 1875 it will be transferred to the old high-school building, for the fitting up of which the Political Agent has sanctioned ample funds from the savings of the institution."

In the Northern Division there are now 669 trained against 533 untrained masters. The maximum allowance earned by a trained master was Rs. 26-12-6, and the minimum 6 pies per mensem: while the average for the whole division was Rs. 3-14-7 per mensem. In the Panch Máháls, Rewa Kánta, Mahi Kánta, and Pálanpur no allowances are given, as funds are not available for the purpose.

Twenty-nine candidates qualified for admission to the Belgaum College; but only 4 of these were admitted, as a number of untrained teachers have been called up for training. In the certificate examinations 49 men (including 4 sent up from Native States) passed for the 1st-year, and 12 for the 2nd-year, certificate.

Towards the close of the year the Hyderabad School lost the services of its head-master, Mr. Kowramal Chandanmal, who was appointed by Government to act as Extra Assistant Collector. For the entrance examination there were 67 candidates, of whom 10 were selected. Four of these were Mussalmans. For the certificate examination there were few candidates, all of whom were in the highest or 1st class. "The reason of this was that the new rules recently introduced prescribe a three-years' course instead of one for two years, and it was the year in which there could not be any boys for examination in Class II." The result of the examination under the highest standard was—

	No. presented.	No. passed.
Hyderabad ...	6 ...	2
Shikárpur ...	8 ...	7

"The result of the examination at Shikárpur was very creditable, but the Hyderabad boys were not very successful." The Shikárpur School has now been closed; and the teaching staff of the Hyderabad School has been strengthened, so that the institution should be able to supply the whole Province with teachers.

The Sind training schools have done good work in increasing the efficiency of the vernacular schools: and there are now in the Province 178 trained against 108 untrained masters.

59.—*Training Schools for Mistresses.*

The 3 Government institutions for the training of mistresses have now 41 pupils, or 2 less than before reported.

A special grant of Rs. 1,200 has been made to the Alexandra Institution, but the class of Normal scholars has been discontinued.

Of the Poona Female Normal School, Colonel Waddington reports:—"The Poona Female Normal School under Mrs. Mitchell has made good progress, and is in a fair state of efficiency. It numbered 20 students at the close of the year, the majority being Brahmans by caste. Four students have been dismissed during the year—one for continued absence without leave, one on account of her health; and two have been expelled. Three others, having shown themselves sufficiently qualified, have been appointed to places on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40. Of these women one has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been transferred to the Bhaunagar State to teach the young wives of the Thakur, one has been appointed schoolmistress in her own native village in the Satara Collectorate, and one has been appointed to a school in Poona itself, where she still has opportunities of improving herself by attending the Normal School." The school has lost the services of a very efficient female teacher "who, being a widow, has recently remarried with the consent of her friends and family. Unfortunately the immediate effect of this remarriage seems to have been the removal of almost all the older girls from the vernacular girls' schools in the city of Poona. I take the opportunity of again drawing attention to the unsuitableness of the present building. The success of the school so far is very largely due to the exertions and kind interest taken in it by Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai, Principal of the Training College."

Dr. Bühler reports very favourably of the Ahmedabad School:—"The Female Training College has been progressing very satisfactorily. Throughout the year it has been under the care of Miss Mitchell, who has discharged her duties with great zeal and tact. In July the institution was separated from the Maganbhai School No. I., and was located in a hired house in Khadia, whither I transferred the Maganbhai School No. II. to serve as a practising school. I placed the latter school under an experienced trained master whose wife was under training.

"In November, when I examined the school, the classes were as follows:—

(*a*) 1st-year class: 6 stipendiary and 2 non-stipendiary pupils.

(*b*) IV. Standard Class: 3 stipendiary and 2 non-stipendiary students.

(*c*) III. Standard Class: two stipendiary and 4 non-stipendiary students.

"Two of the scholars of the 1st-year class were absent on sick leave, and were examined in December by Rao Saheb Mahipatram.

"The results of the two examinations were:—

Class (*a*)—

1 passed with 64 per cent. marks.
1 obtained 44 per cent. marks. } and obtained 33 per
1 do. 38 do. } cent. on all heads.
1 do. 43 do. failing in arithmetic.
1 obtained 44 per cent. marks, failing in dictation, history, and the method paper.
1 obtained 52 per cent. marks, failing in geography.
1 obtained 42 per cent. marks, failing in the method paper.
1 obtained 34 per cent. marks, failing in arithmetic.

Class (*b*)—

Two passed.

Class (*c*)—

Five passed.

"The passed scholar, being considered too young to have separate charge of a school, has not been sent out. She will, however, eventually be made an assistant in the new Govern-

ment practising school, which is to be attached to the college on its transference to the Mahalaximi building. The two scholars, passed with 44 and 38 per cent. of marks, have been appointed as probationary teachers to schools in Ahmedabad and in Broach. The husband of the Broach mistress is also employed in the same town as master of one of the boys' schools. Another failed scholar, who, it was thought, would not profit much by studying longer, but seemed to be zealous, has been put in charge of a branch school in her native place, Mohmadabad. Miss Mitchell was good enough to look after her, and states that she gets on well. Her report is confirmed by that of the Deputy Educational Inspector. The three vacant scholarships have been filled again. From 1st April 1875 provision has been made for 8 more scholarships, 3 of which have already been filled. We have a large number of applications for the remainder. But the selection causes some trouble. My chief aim is to get wives of masters, assistants, or Normal scholars, or, at all events, married women, in order to get rid, as much as possible, of the grave responsibility of guarding a number of unprotected native females."

Mr. Fulton reports that on his inspection visit he was satisfied with the state of the Sind school. The school was examined in September. "Seven young women were presented, and they all did fairly well. Some of them will be prepared for appointments during the current year if any suitable places can be found for them."

Unrecognized Schools.

60. In the account of vernacular education it has been stated that grants under special rules have been offered to indigenous schools, but that as yet only 109 school-masters have accepted the grants. Of these masters 61 belong to the Central Division, 9 to the North-East Division, 4 to the Northern Division, and 35 to Sind. More of the masters will, doubtless, come in hereafter, as the object of Government in offering grants becomes better known. But in many parts considerable distrust is shown, and the masters are not willing to comply with the easy conditions which have been imposed with the view of securing some improvement in return for Government aid.

The number of unrecognized schools (including indigenous schools) known to be in existence is shown* below; but

* For details, and for remarks of Colonel Waddington, see Appendix E.

the returns are not to be accepted as complete :—

	Number of Unrecognized Schools.	Number of Hindu Pupils.		Number of Mahomedan Pupils.	Number of Parsis.	Number of Others.	Grand Total.
		Brahmans.	Others.				
Central Division	972	3,920	16,833	4,821	3,586	.....	28,660
North-East do.	217	589	3,346	499	.....	362	4,796
Northern do.	565	3,045	13,777	5,791	450	.....	23,063
Southern do.	494	1,433	7,080	1,579	14	.....	10,106
Sind do.	728	33	538	7,321	.....	.....	7,892
Total...	2,976	9,020	41,074	20,011	4,050	362	74,517

Many of these schools are family schools maintained by comparatively rich people, who allow their masters to take in a few boys besides those belonging to the families of the subscribers. Other schools are infant schools set up by people who object to their little children going out of the street in which they live. Other schools again, especially in Sind, are mosque schools, where nothing but the Koran is taught. The 109 schools aided by Government are included in the return, as are also several darbar schools which are supported by Native Chiefs, but not inspected by Government officers.

The last return of unrecognized schools, which was printed by Mr. Peile in the report for 1870-71, showed a falling off in the number of pupils in the ten collectorates where figures were available for the years 1841 and 1871. But the return now given, shows an increase in the number of scholars in independent schools, notwithstanding an increase in recognized schools. The figures for the ten collectorates in question are :—

	1871.			1874.		
	Number of Pupils in Recognized Schools.	Number of Pupils in Indigenous Schools.	Total.	Number of Pupils in Recognized Schools.	Number of Pupils in Unrecognized Schools, including Indigenous Schools.	Total.
Ahmednagar	12,095	4,583	31,586	9,798	2,888	12,686
Násik				8,652	864	9,516
Khandesh	14,908			15,974	1,044	17,018
Surat	10,359	1,525	11,884	14,290	3,889	18,179
Kaira	11,762	2,126	13,888	13,823	3,047	16,870
Ahmedabad	8,768	5,890	14,658	10,890	5,127	16,017
Ratnágiri	9,475	3,732	13,207	9,544	5,356	14,900
Tanna	7,257	2,104	12,828	7,774	1,386	9,160
Colába	3,467			3,861	677	4,538
Poona	9,941	3,273	13,214	14,169	3,476	17,645
Total...	88,032	23,233	111,265	108,775	27,754	136,529

Schools in Native States.

61. The expenditure from the funds of Native States is divided as follows :—

(*a*) Expenditure from funds administered by officers of Government :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division—	Rewa Kánta ...	1,151	15	2
	Kattywar	1,28,270	6	8
	Mahi Kánta ...	1,183	3	11
	Pálanpur	1,183	3	11
North-East Division—	Peint State ...	2,400	0	0
	Total...	1,34,188	13	8

(*b*) Expenditure on schools not administered by the Department, but under inspection :—

Central Division—	Bhor	2,449	1	9
	Akalkot.....	6,950	13	1
	Sáwant Wári...	10,869	8	11
	Modnimb (Miraj).....	1,691	10	10
	Mahidargi (Kurundwád) ...	417	0	0
	Jáwarh	325	13	9
Northern Division—	Kattywar	41,153	14	7
	Rewá Kánta...	17,153	14	3
	Mahi Kánta ...	13,349	10	5
	Pálanpur	11,604	12	0
	Cutch.....	31,547	5	5
	Cambay	851	9	9
Southern Division—	Kolhápur	53,739	9	8
	Sángli	16,020	0	3
	Miraj	6,220	1	1
	Jamkhandi ...	4,202	2	2
	Savánur.....	2,013	13	2
	Mudhol	6,239	13	5
	Rámdurg	749	13	6
	Lakshmeshwar.	2,149	4	0
	Total...	2,29,699	12	0
	Grand Total...	3,63,888	9	8

(1.)—Central Division.

On the Native States in the Central Division Colonel Waddington reports :—

Akalkot.—"The schools in this State are entirely under the management of the Political Superintendent, but are visited and inspected by this department. From a return received from the Superintendent it appears that, at the close of the year, this State had 22 schools with 1,015 scholars. Of these, 1 is a middle-class school with 141 scholars, and 2 are girls' schools with 42 scholars. 87 girls also attend classes in the boys' schools. The 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Akalkot itself has been placed under the care of an experienced master, and is doing well. But of the other schools the Deputy does not report favourably, and he is of opinion that 'this state of things can only be ascribed to the want of thorough superintendence and control over the masters.' Besides the State schools there are 2 unregistered indigenous schools with 75 scholars."

Modnimb Taluka (Miraj State).—"One new school has been opened during the year, making altogether 7, with 273 scholars, being 41 more than last year. The majority are Brahmans and Hindu cultivators. The schools are managed by this department, which also visits and inspects them. They are now well supplied with masters, and with two exceptions are in a fair state of efficiency. No information is procurable regarding existing indigenous schools in this taluka.'

Mangalvedha (Sángli State).—"The 2 schools in this taluka, hitherto under the inspection of this department, were not visited during the year. The Deputy Inspector reported, last year, that the Chief had appointed an Inspector of his own. As regards indigenous schools, I have not been able to obtain any information."

Mahidargi Taluka (Kurundwád State).—"The 2 schools of this State were not visited by the Deputy Inspector, Poona, or his Assistants. He gives no explanation of the cause of this omission. One hundred and forty-three scholars were under instruction at the close of the year in these 2 schools. I have no returns for any indigenous schools."

Bhor State.—"Some talukas of this State, situated in the Deccan, are inspected by the Poona and Satara Deputies; the rest, in the Konkan, by the Tanna Deputy. The Poona Deputy reports of the 4 schools under him that they are not provided with suitable buildings, or sufficiently supplied with books and furniture. He adds that 'the masters of these schools are not properly looked after. The Assistant Deputy found 2 schools closed when he went to examine them. The state of these schools is far from satisfactory.' The Satara Deputy inspected 2 of the State schools, and reports favourably of their progress and of the efficiency of masters. I myself visited and examined the Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhor, and regret to report that it is in a most unsatisfactory state, and shows no signs of improvement. I made a special report of the results of my inspection to the Punt Sacheo himself, in which I pointed out that the chief cause of its lamentable state was the constant absence of the head-master on other duties. I am of opinion that this school is not at all required, and that an English class in the vernacular school under a special teacher would meet all the present requirements of the place. I also visited 3 or 4 of the vernacular schools of this State; with the one at Shirval I was very well pleased; the others were very elementary, but they had only recently been opened. The Tanna Deputy reports of the 4 schools in his sub-division that the Chief has given assistant masters in 3 of the schools as recommended by this department, but that they still want class books, maps, and furniture. He recommends also the establishment of one new school in the fort of Sudhagadh. How far education is provided for in indigenous schools I have no means of ascertaining."

Aundh.—"The number of schools in this State remains the same as last year. I regret to append a most unfavourable report of the state of the schools in this State. The Deputy Inspector writes :—'No schools in any State are so much neglected as those of the Pant Pritinidhi, the Chief of Aundh. They meet in houses which are unsuitable for school purposes; and no arrangements are made to repair them, and make them healthy and comfortable for the youths who spend a greater part of the day in them. The schools are badly and sometimes not at all furnished: and neither suitable books nor suitable maps are supplied to the masters. The Assistant Deputy reports that the attendance books of most of the schools he visited, were not filled in regularly,

and that the average attendance appeared to him unreliable. All these defects are every year brought to notice, but no steps are yet taken to remove them. The Chief never furnishes to this department the statistics ofschools in his territory, and the above information is furnished from actual observation, made by us at the time of the inspection of the schools.' The schools are entirely under the control and management of the Pant Pritinidhi himself. I have no information regarding indigenous schools in this State."

Jáwarh.—"The two schools in this small State showed greater signs of progress this year than they have lately done, and the numbers on the rolls have increased from 36 to 54. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no indigenous schools."

Phaltan.—"The schools in this State are again favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector, and the Chief himself takes a warm interest in them. The number of schools has, however, decreased from 15 to 12, 3 having been closed for want of attendance. In the remaining 12, however, the numbers on the rolls are 618 against 580 last year. They are entirely managed by the Chief, being inspected only by this department. No information is obtainable as regards indigenous schools."

Jath.—"Under recent orders of Government the schools in this State are from the beginning of 1875-76 placed under the management of this department. A special report on them was submitted by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara, in January 1875. Next year I hope to be able to report considerable educational progress in this State, and also to give statistics regarding indigenous schools, which this year I have been unable to obtain."

Sáwant Wári.—"Of the 25 schools in this State, 1 is a 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 is a girls' school, 2 are regimental schools, and the rest are primary schools. The Deputy reports that 'a few are, on the whole, generally well conducted, some are barely in a fair state, and some are only nominal.' The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 1,372 against 1,286 last year. Arrangements are in progress for placing the schools of this State under the direct control and supervision of this department. From a return received from the Deputy Inspector it appears that there are no less than 114 indigenous schools in the State, with 1,663 scholars."

Janjira.—"I have this year no special report of the progress of education in this State, which has no connection whatever with this department, a circumstance to be regretted. From a return received from the Assistant Political Agent I find that a very great advance has been made in the number of schools and scholars. There are now altogether 42 schools with 891 scholars, while last year there were only 7 schools with 508 scholars. Of the 42 schools, 31 are for Mahomedans, of whom 521 are under instruction."

(2.)—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Some information regarding schools in the Native States of the Northern Division has been given already under "English Schools" and "Training Colleges". Additional information is given in the extracts from the Inspector's report, which follow :—

(a.)—Kattywar Agency.

"The chief educational wants are the completion of the Rájkot High School building, which indirectly will procure more suitable accommodation for the training school; the introduction of the system of payment by results; the new distribution of the work of inspection; and the re-organization of the Bhaunagar English School. Already in 1873-74 I had made proposals to the various educational committees for introducing the system of payment by results. But during my absence, last year, the question had been allowed to rest. This year three committees have accepted the principle, and there is every hope that the fourth will not withhold its consent. I trust that by stimulating the energy of the old masters by the prospect of additional pay, and by sending out more trained masters from the college, the efficiency of the Kattywar schools will soon be considerably improved. Since the year 1867-68 the Kattywar schools had never been examined all through. The reason of this want of efficiency in the inspecting staff was the faulty distribution of the work. The Deputy Educational Inspector used to take the large schools in the capitals of the various States and such small schools as came in his way. He also attended the sittings of the educational committees, and had a large amount of partly useless office work. With the consent of the Political Agent I have now placed each of the four inspecting officers in charge of a prant, leaving only a few general matters, such as the preparation of the annual report and accounts, to the Deputy

Educational Inspector. Each of the inspecting officers has now to examine a reasonable number of schools which lie on a comparatively-speaking restricted area. The Joint Administrators of Bhaunagar have been good enough to sanction, besides a large sum to be spent in rewards to efficient vernacular masters, a considerable addition in the charges of the Bhaunagar 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular School, which hitherto, though provided with a well-paid head-master, had very badly paid assistants. The number of schools has been increased by 5 only. But it ought to be borne in mind that several States have a number of schools which are not at all connected with our department. Bhaunagar keeps up more than 20 institutions of this description, and Gondal nearly a dozen. These appear in this year's returns under 'private unrecognized schools'.

"At the end of March the number of pupils was a little lower than last year in the boys' schools under Government management, in the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and in the girls' schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector attributes these facts to the unusual number of marriages celebrated. I should say that he is right; as on the average number during the year the schools appear to have gained. This year all schools, with the exception of one girls' school, which was closed during part of the year, have been examined. The numbers presented and passed were :—

	No. presented.	No. passed.
I.—Funded Schools—		
(a) Boys	8,709	4,034
(b) Girls	215	60
II.—Inspected Schools—		
(a) Boys	775	214
(b) Girls	124	23 "

(b.)—Rewá Kánta Agency.

"At the beginning of last year I caused a kind of budget statement to be drawn up, showing the wants of the district, and had a meeting with the Political Agent to discuss it. Colonel Barton obtained not inconsiderable sums, in excess of the expenditure of former years, for rewards to efficient masters of vernacular schools, for scholars in English schools, for maps, books, and furniture, and for the training of masters. The fact that I have been enabled to send 6 pupil teachers to the Ahmedabad Training College is, in my

opinion, the most hopeful point in the history of the year. The measure will bear its fruit in 1876. The only surviving Anglo-Vernacular school is a mere farce. I have lately examined it, and stated my opinion, that it ought either to be closed or re-organized, to the Political Agent and to the Raja of Nándod. As regards the vernacular schools, there is an increase of 4 schools and 318 boys, and a decrease of 27 girls."

(c.)—Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur.

"In the Mahi Kánta really efficient schools exist only in the Edar State and in Sádra. In Edar an educational cess is levied, which gives education a firm basis. In most of the small States great difficulties are experienced in extracting from the Thakors the money necessary for furniture, maps, and books. The masters are nearly all untrained, and it is very necessary that arrangements should be made for obtaining some trained men. I regret that the absence of the Political Agent on the Marwar Frontier, during my late visit to the district, prevented my having an interview with him. But I hope that I shall have some other opportunity of putting my views on the requirements of the schools before him. The number of pupils has increased during the year by 106. The results on attendance and examinations are:—

	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1873-74	1,583	1,182	743
1874-75	1,637·5	1,406	744

"In Pálanpur the difficulties are even greater than in the Mahi Kánta. The only respectable schools are in Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. The former I have personally inspected. I was particularly pleased with the girls' school, which is taught by the Mehtaji's wife. The statistics for the district are:—

	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1873-74	685·0	572	302
1874-75	739·9	687	328

(d.)—Cutch Agency.

"During my tour in Cutch I examined the Bhuj high and Anglo-Vernacular schools and the vernacular and girls' schools at Anjar and Bhacháo, and inspected the Bhuj

vernacular schools. The results of the examination of the Bhuj English schools were not favourable. The fault lies in the weakness of the staff of teachers, none of whom have passed the F.E.A. If the school is to become really efficient, it requires a thorough re-organization. I have submitted suggestions on the matter to the Political Agent. The vernacular schools seem to be well taken care of, as far as buildings, furniture, and books are concerned. But the masters want training. At an interview with the Political Agent and the Dewan, the latter declared himself ready to consider proposals for giving scholarships in the Ahmedabad Training College. Proposals have since been forwarded through the Political Agent. The increase in schools is 4, and that in pupils 327. The results on attendance and examinations are :—

	Attendance.		Presented.		Passed.
1873-74	1,261·1	...	1,414	...	308
1874-75	1,907·9	...	2,336	...	510

(e.)—Cambay.

"Owing to the falling off of the Ráhádari Fund the charges of the Cambay schools had to be diminished. There has been also a slight decrease in pupils—16."

(3).—Southern Division.

The high school at Kolhápur and the English schools in the Native States of the Southern Division have been noticed above. Of the vernacular schools Mr. Russell writes :—" The Kolhápur, Jamkhandi, Miraj, Sángli, and Mudhol schools, having their own inspecting officers, are not inspected by me or my Deputies, unless they happen to be in or near the line of march. The Native States schools at the towns of Rámdurg, Laksmeshwar, and Savánur are inspected by my Deputies. Thus, school inspection in all these States seems to be provided for, and the Political Agent seems satisfied with the arrangements. I receive inspection reports from Sángli and Mudhol States only. Vernacular schools flourish, and are well housed generally in the Kolhápur, Miraj, and Mudhol States, and in the towns of Savánur, Laksmeshwar, and Rámdurg, abovementioned ; not so in Sángli and Jámkhandi States. I am unable to give any information this year about Kurundwád schools. The flourishing night classes at Kolhápur (5 classes and 200 pupils) have been mentioned above.

Kolhápur Training School—"I visited this, and found it equal to the requirements of the district. The number of students is now small, as not many new masters are required. They are well taught, and well practised in gymnastics, as I witnessed."

Special Schools.—"These are only Sanskrit schools of the old Native kind at Sángli, which I did not visit this year."

Girls' School.—"The Kolhápur Girls' School is well attended under a native mistress, and superintended by Miss Moysay, who privately instructs the ladies of the Raja's family."

(4.)—SIND.

In Sind there are no Native State schools connected with the Educational Department.

THE EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND MINORS.

62. Of the minor Chiefs in the Central Division the Inspector reports as follows:—"The young Raja of Akalkot, a lad of 7, has commenced his education under a private tutor. In January, at the request of the Political Agent, he was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, who reports favourably of his progress. Toolaji, a cousin or nephew of the late Raja, who till lately was attending the high school at Poona, has now left school and professes to study with a tutor. He is, however, very desultory in his habits, and requires a tighter hand. The young Chief of Bhor has been entrusted with the charge of his State, but still continues to prosecute his studies under a private tutor. A son of the Chief of Aundh, Jugjeewandas Shriniwas, 12 years of age, joined the Satara High School in December last. He is reported to be an intelligent and promising youth, and to be making good progress; another son is under the tuition of a private tutor. Both these lads were examined during the year by the Deputy Inspector, who expresses himself as highly pleased with the progress made by both. The Chief of Phaltan continues to employ a well-educated tutor to teach his son. Mulharrao, the Chief of Jáwhar, has continued to attend the Poona High School throughout the year, and is studying under the 5th Anglo-Vernacular Standard. Nilkant Chintamon Poorundhare, a Jaghirdar, who last year attended the City School at Poona, has left school, being unable to keep up with boys of his own age, and is now being educated privately."

Mr. Draper reports that Dhondo Ganesh Bhagwat, son of the Jaghirdar of Krishapura, near Paithan, in the Nizam's country, and Ganesh Krishna Dabholkar, son of the Jaghirdar of Akolnair, near Ahmednagar, attend the high school at Ahmednagar. Both of these boys are said to be industrious and intelligent. At the Dhulia High School a son of the Jaghirdar of Ranala, in the Nándurbar Taluka, has advanced as far as Anglo-Vernacular Standard V.

When on tour, in Cutch, Dr. Bühler examined the two children of His Highness the Rao. "The little Bai passed very well under the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard, and Kumvar Bâpubâ under Standard I. The children's progress and intelligence do credit to Mr. Dalpatram Khakhar and his vernacular assistant. His Highness proved the great interest which he takes in the education of his children by remaining present during my examination, which lasted nearly two hours. A detailed report on the examination has been forwarded to the Political Agent, Cutch. At the request of the Political Agent, Mahi Kánta, I also visited Edar on my tour to the north in the beginning of March, and examined the young Maharaja. He passed satisfactorily under Anglo-Vernacular Standard I.' His English accent was very good, and in the vernacular, geography, and arithmetic he was well grounded. A detailed report on the examination, together with suggestions on the further course of education to be followed, has been sent to the Political Agent. In Sádra I examined the Sirdars' Class, which contains 12 pupils; some of the boys studied Standard VI., some Standard V., and some were still less advanced. The results of the examination were fair. But the school wants additional teachers. From the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors I extract the following notes :—

1.—*Ahmedabad.*

"'Several Girassias' children attend the schools of their villages; none of them deserve special mention.'

2.—*Kaira.*

"'The eldest son of the Thakor of Umetá, who is the greatest Chief in this district, does not give attention to his studies, and should be checked by the Political Agent, and threatened to be sent to the Talukdári School at Ahmedabad. His second son is studying Standard I.

"'The three sons of the Chief of Dehevan have been studying the 2nd, 3rd, and 1st standards respectively. It is highly necessary that two sons of His Highness the Náwab of Cambay, who are of educable age and do not attend our schools, should be sent to the Talukdari schools.'

3.—*Surat.*

"'In Dharampor great attention is paid to the education of the Kumvars and Bais. The eldest Kumvar, together with the Thakor of Chhaliar, is under the care of an English tutor. Three other sons of the Raja were examined by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector under vernacular standards and did well. The Bais were not presented for examination. In Bánsda a Kumvar is instructed by an indigenous master. The children of the Nawab of Sachin are taught, I believe, by a private tutor. But their progress has not been tested.'

4.—*Panch Máháls and Rewá Kánta.*

"'Nothing new has occurred. The sons of the larger Chiefs are still at Ahmedabad and Rájkot. Those of the smaller ones attend the schools of their villages. Their studies are in a tolerable condition.'

5.—*Cutch.*

"The Deputy Educational Inspector examined 43 children of Jháreja Bhayats. He gives full details regarding their studies, which are too circumstantial to be transcribed here. It may suffice to state that three among them have advanced to the Departmental Guzerati Fifth Book, and 8 to the Fourth, and that the remainder come under the 1st and 2nd standards.

"A very important measure affecting the education of all minors in the Surat and Broach districts has, at my request, been taken by H. M. Birdwood, Esquire, Judge of Surat. He has furnished us with a complete list of all his wards, which also shows the amounts of their estates and the names of their guardians. We are for the future to see that the children are really sent to school and attend properly. He has settled that all children possessing more than Rs. 2,500 shall learn English, while the remainder will con-

fine themselves to Guzerati. An annual report will be forwarded to him, and he will send us, at the beginning of each official year, a fresh list. I shall try to induce the Judge at Ahmedabad to make a similar arrangement, and the measure deserves to be introduced in the other divisions also. It is obvious that the educational authorities are better able to watch over the education of minors than the Judges, who have few opportunities to see if their orders are carried out."

Of the education of minor Chiefs and others in the Southern Division Mr. Russell reports :—" There are many minors of more or less note attending Government schools in the Southern Division. My Belgaum Deputy examined the Desai of Sirsangi, and reports favourably on the progress made by him. The Kanara Deputy reports that there are in all 26 minors, who are being educated in different vernacular schools. Most of them appear to be generally regular in their attendance, and to be making good progress. In the Bágalkot School one minor, Venkatdas Tukaidas, is learning under the 4th Vernacular Standard. He was formerly learning English ; but his guardians and relations, not liking that he should learn English, his name has been struck off the English class. A tutor to the Nawab of Savánur has lately been appointed. The Nawab attends the Dharwar High School with two sons of his near relatives. Bhaskar Yeshwant Jatar, a minor, attending the high school, Dharwar, passed the matriculation examination in 1874, and is now attending the Deccan College.* Two sons of the late 2nd Class Sirdar, Bapu Saheb Shapurkar, attend the Belgaum High School, and the head-master reports that they are regular in their attendance, and that their progress is fair. The Kolhápur Deputy reports that 'the Torgal Chief's sons, whose education has been under his supervision for some time, have now completed Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.' There were 50 other pupils—44 boys and 6 girls—in the Kolhápur schools, at the close of the year, belonging to families of Sirdars, Inamdars, and other persons of rank. In the Kolhápur High School the Chief of Baura is making fair progress. The head-master reports that 'the Maharaj of Kolhápur and the Chiefs of Mudhol and Sáwant Wári were withdrawn from the 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school attached to the institution in the month of June 1874, as the course pursued in that school was found too difficult for them to follow. A small school is organized for the use of these Chiefs, and boys of respectable families are associated with them in their studies and diver-

sions. The school is conducted by their several tutors acting under the immediate direction of Mr. Hammick, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur.' The Political Agents of Kolhápur and Dharwar have made every possible arrangement for giving sound instruction to sons of Chiefs and Sirdars of Native States under their control."

Mr. Fulton reports that the sons of Mir Fattehkhan still receive instruction from a tutor. "The Mir has lately sent three of them with the tutor down to Kurrachee for the hot weather. This, I hope, will have a very beneficial effect, for at Mirpur Khás they are allowed too much their own way, and do not work much. Here a room in the high school will be set apart for them to study in, and they will be regularly examined, once a fortnight, either by Mr. Oliver or by myself. At the request of the Collector of Shikárpur a vernacular master has lately been sent to Mir Ghulam Hyder's Tanda to instruct the family of Mir Ghulam Hyder. Mir Muridahmad Mir Nassirkhan is learning at the Shikárpur High School. He passed, last December, under Anglo-Vernacular Standard II. Some of the sons of Mir Amiralikhan are at the Lárkána School, and Jam Mahrali of the Jokia tribe is making very good progress at the Narayan Jagannath Anglo-Vernacular School in Kurrachee."

Rájkumár College.

63. The Principal reports that, "with the exception of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in January last the past year has not been marked by any event specially noticeable in the history of the college. It has been a year of quiet routine. The number of students remains as it was last year—29." The college "lost 4 boys during the year, and received 4 new in their stead. The new ones are all from Gondal—the minor Thakor (aged 9) and three of his Bhayad." Mr. Macnaghten goes on to remark on the opinion which seems to prevail that, so far at least as Kattywar is concerned, the maximum of pupils has already been reached. "I must admit that, with proper regard to the necessity of rank, it would, perhaps, be difficult to point to many Kattywar sources from which we can now expect early reinforcements. Nevertheless I should be very sorry to be compelled to accept the inference that our whole number of boys is always to be limited to 30. Excluding Pálitána and Bilkha (who might send the sons of governing

Chiefs) I should hope that the great darbars of Junágarh, Nawánagar, Dhrangadra and Porebander may be induced to send to the college some of their more important Bhayad, whose education would be useful to their States as well as to themselves. Bhaunagar under Messrs, Percival and Gowreeshunkur and Gondal under Captain Phillips have already recognized the advantage, to the Chief, of educating some of his principal kinsmen; and I hope that the other States, which can afford it, will be led to follow their example. But also from States outside Kattywar, and especially from those of Cutch and Guzerat, we hope that, with the assistance of Government, we may hereafter receive considerable contributions. The Government Resolution No. 3415 of last June has greatly strengthened that hope; and though I know that our influence, not unopposed in many places, must be extended slowly and gradually, still I am sanguine that in a few years our number will rise to 50 or upwards, and that this college will come to be considered as belonging to all Guzerat not less than to Kattywar. In our buildings, as at present existing, we could not accommodate more than 40 boys comfortably; but hereafter, when the whole plan of the college is completed by the addition of the southern wing, there will be sufficient room for 55 or 60. In such an increase in numbers there would be many advantages—chiefly to the boys themselves. For, with a greater variety of characters would be gained a wider field of experience, and also—which is very important—a livelier competition both in school and on the play ground. At present our classes are so very small, and the boys so unequal in their acquirements, that the stimulus of a close competition is almost an impossibility. In fact, in the whole college there are only two boys who are at all equally matched; and those are the two first, Hari Singhjee of Bhaunagar and Jaswant Singhjee of Limri. On the other hand, an increase in the number of boys would not necessarily involve an increase in the college staff or expenditure. For we have already, in our existing classes, representatives of almost every standard: so that probably an increase in numbers would not now mean an increased variety of attainments, while it would mean a very decided advantage in increased class-competition."

The list of pupils now under instruction is given as under:—

1st Class.

(1.) Hari Singhjee of Bhaunagar.
(2.) Jaswant Singhjee, Thakor of Limri.
(3.) Wukhut Singhjee, Raja of Lunáwára.

2nd Class.

(4.) Hari Singhjee of Sihor.
(5.) Hurbhumjee of Morvi.
(6.) Dajee Raj of Wadhwán.
(7.) Waghjee, Thakor of Morvi.

3rd Class.

(8.) Hussun Mia } of Mángrol.
(9.) Jehangeer Mia }

4th Class.

First Division.
(10.) Ludhoobha of Rájkot.
(11.) Bhooputsinghjee of Bhimrad.
(12.) Kaloobha of Wadhwán.
(13.) Jawansinghjee of Bhaunagar.
(14.) Purtapsinghjee, Raja of Sunth.
(15.) Wukhutsinghjee, Thakor of Ilol.

Second Division.
(16.) Wakhutsinghjee of Wala.
(17.) Ummedsinghjee of Limri.
(18.) Himmutsinghjee of Dhrangadhra.

Third Division.
(19.) Bhugwutsinghjee, Thakor of Gondal, joined on 13th December 1874.
(20.) Ramwala of Bilkha.
(21.) Madhuv Singhjee of Chura.
(22.) Amra Wala of Bilkha.
(23.) Ghujeffurkhan of Manawadar.
(24.) Doulat Singhjee of Dhrol.

Fourth Division.
(25.) Rai Singhjee of Bhimrad.
(26.) Abhay Singhjee of Tharád.
(27.) Kesree Singhjee } of Gondal; both joined 18th
(28.) Man Singhjee } November 1874.
(29.) Jethi Bhai, of Gondal, joined 13th December 1874.

The Principal reports that the course of instruction has continued the same as described in previous reports, and that "the general work throughout the past year has been very steady." The progress of Huri Singhjee of Bhaunagar is noticed as especially deserving of commendation, but the Thakor of Limri has somewhat fallen off in consequence of his studies having been interrupted by his marriage. The annual examination was held in December, and the Inspector reported that the attainments of the first two boys were "in most respects superior to those of the 6th Standard boys of our high schools," that the boys of the 2nd class had "nearly reached the 4th Anglo-Vernacular Standard," and that the boys of the 3rd Class were about equal to the 2nd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. Dr. Bühler also spoke favourably of the gymnastic exercises practised in the college.

Mr. Macnaghten reports that the new laboratory was finished last autumn, and that, throughout the term just closed, Mr. Turkhud regularly gave elementary lectures on science.

The Ahmedabad Talukdári School.

64. The Talukdári School at Ahmedabad was inspected in October, 13 boys being presented for examination. The tasks brought up by pupils learning English were nearly equal to the amounts prescribed for the 4th, 2nd and 1st Anglo-Vernacular standards: while those brought up by pupils studying Guzerati only were in accordance with the requirements of the 5th, 4th, and 3rd vernacular standards. The most advanced boy in the school was Harisingji, of Amod, who had been allowed to attend the high school, and who passed the 5th Anglo-Vernacular Standard with credit. Of the other pupils, Jaswantsingji of Pipli was highly praised for his conduct and for the progress he had made since the last examination: and Chhatrasingji of Amod, Sardarsingji, Partapsingji of Kadana, Musamia of Shuha Alam, Amirsingji of Amod, and Gambhirsingji of Bhankoda did fairly in several of the subjects.

In November the Talukdári Settlement Officer sent in to Government a favourable report on the method and discipline of the school, and especially noticed the good effects which the regular habits of school life had produced on the health of some of the pupils. This report together with the

Inspector's examination report was forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who expressed his satisfaction at the results obtained, and his hope that "under the management of the new master, and the intelligent supervision of Dr. Bühler the school would continue to make good progress and be a useful institution to the class for whose education it had been established."

General Table of Castes, &c.

65. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Christians...		4,432	5,037
Hindus	Brahmans	57,750	59,059
	Others	134,412	140,126
Mahomedans		22,913	24,310
Parsis		7,581	7,421
Jews		376	424
Aboriginal and hill tribes		1,097	980
Others		...	1,329
	Total...	228,561	238,686

The increase under Christians belongs chiefly to the Portuguese; but Europeans and Eurasians and also Native converts show some advance.

Under Hindus the cultivators show a large increase, the number having risen from 40,668 to 42,720.

The Mahomedans show an increase of 1,400, the increase being due to Sind and Guzerat. The increase would have been larger, but for the want of returns for the boys entered under "*others.*"

The table giving details for each class of school follows:—

Statement.

TABLE of different Castes under Instruction in

Description of Schools.	I.—Christians					II.—Hindus.								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmans.	Kshatrias (Rajputs).	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.)	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Durjis, &c.)	Shopkeepers (Ghanchias, Kachias, Tambolis, &c.)
Government Schools.														
Colleges	31	13	78	..	122	395	28	29	..	.	58	19	10	..
High Schools	2	6	5	7	20	1,657	86	143	17	67	313	99	74	7
1st Grade Schools ..	..	4	5	24	33	1,550	96	170	32	130	533	150	159	81
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	65	48	113	2,593	107	117	266	533	1,158	587	617	219
Lower Class Schools ..	..	2	51	430	483	41,015	3,590	1,677	8,434	7,518	18,600	36,352	13,954	5,109
Female Schools ..	..	..	..	21	21	1,557	253	69	503	250	725	500	716	159
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	1	1	392	10	6	27	10	32	26	21	9
Normal Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	..
Engineering School, Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial School ..	..	3	..	1	4	1	5	..	7	..	2	2	17	..
School of Art	6	2	16	..	24	5	4	8	..	2	5	4	16	..
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	36	19	1	38	14	130	404	377	93
Police and Jail Schools	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	1	7	1	4	47	5	1
Total..	39	30	220	534	823	50,117	4,202	2,221	9,331	8,525	21,561	38,197	15,972	5,679
Aided Schools.														
Colleges	3	..	3	2	8	26	1	5	1	..	3	2	1	..
High Schools	964	447	503	108	1,522	848	100	200	..	18	105	142	258	26
1st Grade Schools ..	196	263	787	49	1,295	252	21	112	60	34	82	44	26	25
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	347	..	..	..	17	18	..	4
Lower Class Schools ..	..	4	83	183	270	927	259	113	256	83	519	1,308	637	128
Female Schools ..	275	314	330	147	1,066	138	113	23	..	61	189	30	70	28
Indigenous Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	112	6	6	19	..	186	80	66	71
Special Schools ..	..	1	5	5	11	4	3	..	..	..	8	18	9	5
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	12	5
Total..	938	1,029	1,711	494	4,172	2,321	850	459	338	196	1,109	1,655	1,079	292
Inspected Schools														
High Schools	..	..	1	..	1	216	5	1	..	..	14	4	..	1
1st Grade Schools ..	..	..	..	5	5	373	29	15	42	15	68	87	51	..
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	2	..	2	760	17	27	65	87	106	196	25	11
Lower Class Schools ..	..	..	14	19	33	4,847	392	149	1,742	1,315	1,484	2,402	996	238
Female Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	382	46	10	39	112	122	59	107	35
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	41	13	6	119	27	4
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total..	..	..	17	25	42	6,621	490	203	1,929	1,543	1,800	2,868	1,206	289
Grand Total..	977	1,059	1,948	1,053	5,037	59,059	5,542	2,883	11,598	10,264	24,470	42,720	18,257	6,260

Government, Aided, and Inspected Institutions.

					III.—Mahomedans.							IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Labourers, Menial Servants, Dhobis, Bhisties, Bhols, &c.	Low Castes (Mochies, Dheds, Bhangis, Mangs, Mahars, &c.)	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjaras, Bharwads, Rubins, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Suyeds.	Boras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.*	Total.
..	..	..	..	539	1	..	5	6	7	..	19	234	7	..	..	821
12	9	163	11	2,658	36	1	9	13	18	6	83	406	15	2	..	3,184
56	5	101	47	3,110	55	4	24	27	44	9	163	670	24	1	..	4,001
90	15	323	237	6,862	274	..	65	279	222	..	840	42	27	3	..	7,887
4,189	1,269	732	7,992	151,331	7,045	..	2,945	5,918	3,106	..	19,014	1,802	168	904	..	173 702
106	68	110	456	5,472	586	..	16	130	67	..	799	642	28	2	..	6,964
1	..	4	3	541	24	..	..	21	1	..	46	2	..	1	..	591
..	..	4	3	36	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	41
1	..	10	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
8	.	..	8	50	3	..	..	..	..	.	3	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	44	2	..	..	2	1	..	5	27	4	..	..	104
171	20	1	36	1,340	270	..	5	126	38	..	439	..	..	1	.	1,780
1	10	..	7	89	8	..	8	7	..	..	23	..	..	5	..	119
4,635	1,396	1,448	8,800	172,084	8,309	5	3,077	6,529	3,504	15	21,439	3,825	274	919	..	199,364
..	..	..	1	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	68
7	8	..	44	1,756	14	..	17	36	9	..	76	763	67	..	..	4,184
9	3	..	81	749	11	..	29	15	16	5	76	462	8	2	..	2,592
..	..	..	29	429	..	..	4	1	30	..	35	174	..	..	..	638
201	113	..	230	4,774	123	17	79	222	178	69	688	560	69	19	..	6,38[illegible]
24	11	..	53	740	1	..	1	2	2	2	8	1,082	3	1	..	2,900
20	2	..	136	704	6	..	10	12	1	..	29	13	..	..	583	1,329
6	5	..	..	58	..	..	4	..	53	..	57	12	1	..	..	139
19	..	..	23	74	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	78
286	142	..	597	9,324	156	17	144	292	289	76	974	3,085	148	22	583	18,306
1	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	248
22	6	..	2	710	41	..	10	29	34	..	114	268	..	..	18	1,115
8	3	..	6	1,311	53	..	..	1	19	..	73	5	..	5	..	1,396
268	57	..	323	14,213	469	..	110	382	581	..	1,542	83	2	31	728	16,632
34	22	..	30	998	4	..	3	14	89	..	110	154	..	3	..	1,266
46	..	..	..	273	51	.	..	3	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	327
..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
379	88	..	361	17,777	618	..	123	429	727	..	1,897	511	2	39	746	21,014
5,300	1,626	1,448	9,758	199,185	9,083	22	3,344	7,250	4,520	91	24,310	7,421	424	980	1,329	238,686

*Detail not given.

INSPECTORS' RETURNS OF EXAMINATIONS.

66. The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix F.

Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the 5th English and 6th Vernacular standards, candidates were passed at the zillah examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under :—

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Poona	161	73	199	123
	Sholapur	25	15	108	21
	Satara	93	35	379	82
	Ratnágiri	19	8	199	63
	Tanna	87	30	244	65
	Colába	6	...	108	25
	Bombay	88	35	144	30
	Total...	479	196	1,381	409
NORTH-EAST DIVISION.	Khandesh	41	23	80	38
	Ahmednagar	48	18	195	67
	Násik...	41	25	163	59
	Total...	130	66	438	164
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Surat...	19	3	126	26
	Broach	5	1	19	1
	Kaira...	9	5	44	15
	Panch Máháls	...	...	32	7
	Ahmedabad...	3	1	42	8
	Mahi Kánta...	2	1	1	1
	Kattywar	...	...	1	1
	Total...	38	11	265	59

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum	55	8	132	37
	Dharwar	34	24	70	26
	Kaládgi	36	16	196	63
	Kanara	24	15	54	22
	Kolhápur	36	21	193	66
	Total...	185	84	645	214
*SIND DIVISION.	Kurrachee	3	3	34	21
	Hyderabad	4	3	31	21
	Shikárpur	16	10	86	40
	Total...	23	16	151	82
	Grand Total...	855	373	2,880	928

The number of successful candidates has risen from 305 to 373 for the 1st class, and from 791 to 928 for the 2nd class certificate.

Colonel Waddington reports that the examination work done by his Deputy Inspectors was satisfactory. "In the Satara Collectorate a few schools remained unexamined; but the Deputy was deputed in January to make a special report on the schools in the Jath State, and this took him away for some time from his regular work. In the Tanna Collectorate 4 schools and in the Colába Collectorate 14 remained unexamined at the close of the year. The difficulties in the way of travelling in the Konkan are great, and I do not think the Deputy has been wanting in energy or application to his work."

* In Sind the 5th Vernacular Standard was the test instead of the 6th, as in other divisions.

The Inspector of the North-East Division has submitted a satisfactory report of the work done during the year. With the assistance of the Deputy Inspectors Mr. Draper examined 26 aided schools in the Central and 11 aided schools in the North-East Division. He also examined all the superior Government schools (high and 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools) in his division, and paid great attention to schools of a lower class. "I visited lower class schools in 18 talukas (6 in Khandesh, 7 in Násik, and 5 in Nagar), some of which I examined under the standards and others generally. I have now been in all the talukas of the Násik Zillah, including the Peint State, and in the following talukas in Khandesh and Ahmednagar:—

Talukas visited.

Khandesh ...	Amalner,	Bhusáwal,
	Chálisgaon,	Chopra,
	Dhulia,	Erándol,
	Jámner,	Nasirábad,
	Páchora,	Pimpalner.
	Sauda,	
Ahmednagar.	Akola,	Ahmednagar,
	Kopargaon,	Newása,
	Párner,	Ráhuri,
	Shrigonda,	Sangamner.

"I was anxious to visit the remaining talukas in Khandesh and Ahmednagar in the past year; but having so many heavy examinations I was unable to do so. Some of the talukas have been visited annually. During the year under report I examined altogether over 90 schools, 16 of which were high schools. All the vernacular and 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the division were examined under the standards by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors, with the exception of 2 or 3 new schools that were opened towards the close of the year."

In the Northern Division Dr. Bühler has worked with his usual energy. "All the high schools, 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and training colleges of the division have been examined by myself, as well as all the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Government districts and such in the political districts as came in my way. I have also visited all the various districts forming part of the Northern Division, and have examined a small number of vernacular schools in each, with the particular object of testing the work of the Deputies. As in former years, I made these examinations partial only, selecting two or three subjects in each class, just sufficient to give me an insight into the state of the school and the manner in which the Deputies had conducted their examinations. I paid short visits to 29 vernacular and Sanskrit schools, besides those entered in the returns. My chief tours lasted from the beginning of September 1874 to the end of April 1875. But during the intervening months, also, I had to make short trips up and down the railway line. I travelled, between June 1874 and the end of April 1875, 2,602 miles by rail, 1,076½ by common road, and 186 by sea. The return includes all the schools examined down to the end of April 1875. The Deputy Educational Inspectors have examined all the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools which I could not reach, as well as all vernacular schools, with the exception of one girls' school in Kattywar, one boys' school in Cutch, and one in Southern Surat. In Kattywar 7 schools were examined after the close of the official year. The new schools in Kaira and Ahmedabad, opened in December and January last, could not yet present pupils under the standards. They were, however, inspected. Besides the examination of the vernacular schools, the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Panch Máhâls and Rewa Kánta, of Kaira and Ahmedabad, of Southern Surat, as well as the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kattywar, have had heavy extra work, as they assisted me in the examination of the English schools and of the training colleges at Ahmedabad, and conducted the examinations for lower grade of public service certificate and the entrance examinations for the training colleges."

Of the work done in the Southern Division Mr. Russell reports as follows:—"In April and May 1874 (having taken

charge of the office in March) I made the tour of Kanara, and did not reach head-quarters till the rains had begun. In September I travelled to Kaládgi and back, with great difficulty, at the urgent request of the Collector. I travelled altogether about 1,000 miles by road, and inspected 131 schools of all grades." "Almost all the schools in the Dharwar, Kanara, and Kaládgi districts were examined by the Deputy Inspectors. Many schools in the Belgaum District remained unexamined. The Deputy Inspector was allowed examination leave for the Bombay B. A. examination during the travelling season, and some of his schools were examined by the Dharwar Deputy." The Dharwar and Belgaum Deputies gave assistance to the Inspector in the examinations of the high and aided schools and training college, and in the settlement of questions before the Vernacular Committee.

The Sind Inspector reports that all the Government schools which had been open long enough to present pupils, were examined during the year. "I visited during the year a considerable number of schools, and held short examinations. I personally examined regularly, with the assistance of one or other of the Deputy Inspectors, the 3 high schools, 3 first grade schools, the Normal School for masters, the lower class of the engineering school, 2 second grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and 1 vernacular school. I also assisted at the examination, under the grant-in-aid rules, of 10 private schools. The Deputy Inspectors held a considerable number of second examinations or inspections of vernacular schools, but it has not been the custom for them to travel quite so actively as I should like to see. I believe more might be done if they visited the schools oftener than they do. From what I saw, whilst on tour, it appeared to me that the annual examinations held by them had been generally conducted with care and in an honest, painstaking way. Their work has been considerably increased of late by the registration of indigenous schools and the increase in the number of private schools." "The result is that 7,136 pupils were presented for examination in Government schools during the year under review, compared with 6,572 in the year preceding. This shows that, though the attendance at the schools has slightly fallen off, their efficiency has considerably increased, a fact which I attribute mainly to the introduction of rules for the partial payment of vernacular school-masters by results.

In the private schools during 1874-75 the number of pupils examined was 1,183 against 701 in 1873-74. The general result, therefore, is that 8,319 pupils were examined during the year on which I am now reporting, compared with 7,273 in the previous year."

Physical Education.

67. The Inspector reports that the gymnasia in the Poona and Ratnágiri high schools are well attended, and that the skill shown by the pupils in their exercises was very creditable to the teachers. In lower schools, too, Colonel Waddington states some interest has been shown in gymnastics. "The gymnasium in connection with the Poona Training College exercises a most beneficial effect on the physique of our young teachers, and several of them have carried a taste for gymnastic exercises to their village schools, and in several instances I have gladly complied with their request for a small stock of the necessary appliances for teaching pupils. In the Native State of Sáwant Wári, too, the Acting Political Agent has lately applied to me to procure him the services of a professional gymnast to teach the boys attending the town schools."

The Principal of the Elphinstone High School reports that a cricket club has been started with success, and that 60 Hindus, besides a large number of Parsis, attend a public gymnasium near the school. The head-masters of the Kurrachee and Belgaum high schools also speak of cricket and other games which have been taken up by their pupils.

Gymnasia of a more or less useful kind are attached to the high schools at Dharwar, Dhulia, Ahmedabad, Nariad, Surat, Rájkot, Bhuj, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur; to the schools at Kolhápur, Nowsári, and Gandevi; to the training colleges at Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and Rájkot; and to the Elphinstone College, the Rájkumár College, and the Talukdári School at Ahmedabad. The larger of these institutions are available for the pupils of other schools in the same locality.

The Deputy Inspector, Kattywar, reports that the Special Assistant Political Agent in charge Limri has opened small gymnasia in most of the village schools of the State.

Educational and General Literature.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

68. The gentlemen who serve as members of the Mahratti Committee have given valuable advice and assistance during the year, and the Mahratti Translator has revised or carried through the press 2 text books, and reported on 40 publications submitted for patronage. In his report Major Candy states that the department has suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Parsharam Pant Godbole in September last. Mr. Godbole as pandit to the translator had rendered valuable assistance when required, and had also prepared or revised books for publication.

The Guzerati Committee has decided on the merits of 14 works submitted for patronage. The Guzerati translator has prepared or revised 6 text books, and reported on 30 works submitted for patronage. He has also superintended the revision or reprinting of 10 school books. Among the educational books published for Guzerati schools are Part III. of Mr. Wells' series of translation books, a critical edition of Premanand's Nala and Damayanti, Narmada Shankar's Gadya, and new editions of the Kavyadohan, Samal's Satshai, and Hope's Geography.

The Kanarese Committee recorded opinions on books submitted for patronage, and held two meetings on the revision of school books. The work of revision, in accordance with the decisions arrived at, was intrusted to sub-committees. The Inspector reports that 3 reading books and 2 books of poetry are now ready for publication. On the work of the translator the Inspector's report is unfavourable. "His work appears to be approved by none but himself. I have, therefore, had to get it done, as best I could, by the assistant translator and others.* Not that the translator has done nothing—but it would have been as well, or better, if he had done nothing in the matter of Kanarese school books."

*Members of the Vernacular Committee.

The Sind Committee has held 16 meetings, and revised or examined two Sindi grammars, a Persian grammar, a Persian dictionary, and a Sindi dictionary. The Committee also awarded prizes for a translation of Rasselas and a Guzerati history of Sind and examined and rejected several

other works submitted for patronage. The Committee has also come to a decision with regard to the orthography of Arabic-Sindi names; and has made recommendations with regard to the preparation of a standard Sindi dictionary, and a Persian and Sindi dictionary.

Sanskrit Series.

69. The last number of S. P. Pandit's edition of Kâlidâsa's Raghuvansá has been published. "This edition is valuable because it is the first that gives a critical text of Mallinâtha's Commentary, and because several formerly unknown works have been used for the notes." In the press are: (1) Dr. Bühler's edition of the *Vikramânkadevacharita*, a work hitherto unknown. (2) Professor Bhandarkar's edition of Bhavabhûti's Mâlatimâdhava, nearly ready for publication. (3) Shankar Pandurang Pandit's edition of Kâlidâsa's *Vikramorvas'î*.

In preparation the editors, Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn, have (1) Vis'âkhadatta's Mudrârâkshasa, by K. T. Telang. (2) Bânas' Chandîs'ataka, by Chabilrâm E. Dîkshit. (3) Bhartrihari's Vâkyapadiya, with extracts from the hitherto unknown commentaries of Helârâja and Punjarâja, by Dr. Kielhorn. (4) A collection of the various S'ikshas', or works on the recitation and pronunciation of the Vedas, by Dr. Kielhorn. (Not less than 13 hitherto unknown works have been discovered and collected by Dr. Kielhorn during the last two years.) (5.) The Mâdhavîyadhatuvritti, one of the most important works of the whole grammatical literature, by Dr. Kielhorn assisted by the college shâstrîs.

Sanskrit Manuscripts.

70. Dr. Bühler reports that important catalogues of libraries have been obtained from Nariad, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Pâthan. The Nariad collection is not large, but contains some rare books, such as commentaries on the Natakas and several important grammatical works. The chief list from Ahmedabad is that of the Bhandâr of the Jainas belonging to the Tapâgachha. This collection contains 887 MSS. in 26 card-board boxes. The MSS. are all written on paper, and are copies of the usual stock works of the Jainas, with a few rare books interspersed. The Bhuj collection is in character much the same as the Ahmedabad Bhandâr, and contains 614 manuscripts divided among 41 pothis.

"The most important results are, however, furnished by the opening of the Bhandârs at Pâthan in the Gaikvâd's territory, the ancient Anhilvâd. This town is still, as in the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era, the true centre of Jainism in Guzerat. It is inhabited by a larger number of S'râvakas than Ahmedabad, Vadhvân, or Cambay. Its religious institutions, especially the Upâs'rayas or Apâs'rayas, which are the places of residence for the Yatis, are likewise very numerous. It is a general rule that every Upâs'raya contains at least some books, and that the older the establishment, the larger and the more valuable the library. As Pâthan possesses more than a dozen Upâs'rayas, and some of these date from the times of the Châlukya Kings, it may easily be imagined how great the quantity of the manuscripts amassed is. Among all these libraries the so-called Bhandâr of Hemâchârya, which was first discovered by Colonel Tod, and which is usually called *the* Pâthan Bhandâr, surpasses all the rest in importance and extent. Colonel Tod* has given a graphic description of the manner in which the Yati in his service obtained admission to it. Since his time only one other European, Mr. Kinloch Forbes, has obtained books from it. He saw its list, and his assistant, Kavi Dalpatram Dahyabhai, who is now employed in the Educational Department, was allowed to take out Hemachandra's Dvyâs'rayakosha. My own attempts to enter the Pâthan Bhandârs were begun in November 1873, when the shortness of my stay of 36 hours in the town prevented my effecting anything, though Colonel Phayre had kindly procured for me letters to the Gaikvâdî officials. In March last, when returning from a tour to Idar, Pâlanpur and Dîsa, I resolved to make another attempt. Sir Lewis Pelly was good enough to give me another letter to the Sir Sûbâ of the Uttar Mahals. On my arrival in Pâthan the Sir Sûbâ was absent on duty in Baroda. But I found in the Sir Foujdar (now Naib Sûbâ), Mr. Mûlchand Makandâs, a most efficient helper. After endless conferences with the Nagars'eth and the Panch under whose control all the libraries are, he prevailed upon them to admit me to some of the Bhandârs. The first which I saw was the Pophliâpâdâno Bhandâr†, established by Rûpavijayasûri of Ahmedabad. It contains four large boxes,

* Travels in Western India, p. 239 seqq.

† Most Bhandârs are called according to the pâdo in which they are situated. A pâdo is what in Ahmedabad and elsewhere is called a Pol, a street or a network of lanes, which can be closed by gates, *i.e.* ward,

three of which are filled with paper manuscripts, while the fourth contains also some palm-leaf manuscripts. The number of MSS. is between 4–500. There is no general catalogue, but in each dâbado a list of the contents is found. Among the paper MSS. I found only one novelty, the Titthogalin Sûtra. The palm-leaf MSS., part of which, to judge from their shape, seems to have come from Cambay" consist of religious works, legends, and other books.

"The second library which I visited was that called Bhâbhânâpâdâno Bhandâr, which is preserved in the Upâs'raya of the Vimalagachchha. It consists of 27 dâbadâs containing upwards of 300 paper MSS., and has a general catalogue. Its contents are not very important. I noted, however, a new Sûtra called the Jamâli, of which a copy has been made, and a copy of a portion of the Nyâyakandali* and the commentary on the latter work (fols. 124). The first copy of this ancient book on Nyâya was found in Jesalmir."

"A third collection, called the Sanghavinâpâdâno Bhandâr, was so far opened that the list was sent to me for inspection, as well as such books as I selected for copying. This library is much more important than the two preceding ones. It contains three boxes with nearly five hundred manuscripts, all of which are written on palm leaves. Its catalogue is unfortunately not accurate, and it is necessary to make a new one in order to obtain a full knowledge of its contents. Among the books which were sent to me for inspection was a copy of the Naishadhîya (called in the catalogue erroneously S'as'ânkakîrtana), dated Samvat 1304; a copy of a new play by Râmchandra, a pupil of Hemachandra, entitled Raghuvilâpa; and large pieces of a Prakriyâ based on Jainendra's grammar, a work which is also procurable in Southern India. The old catalogue enumerates, besides, a complete collection of the Jaina Agamas, their Bhashyas, Chûrnis and Vrittis, several of the rare works first discovered in Jesalmir. Among these are the Nyâyakandalî and the Gaudavadha, the historical Prakrit poem on the defeat of the King of Gauda by Yas'ovarman of Kânoj. A trained s'âstrî is now engaged in making a new catalogue of the library, and several of its rare works are being copied. The s'eth, in whose possession it is, has expressed and proved his willingness to allow the books to be used for copying or collating in Pâthan."

* Gunapadârtha, fols. 3.

"These were all the results which I obtained on my visit in March. As the S'rîpûj of the Khartaragachha, who together with the Panch is the keeper of Hemachandra's Bhandâr, was absent on a tour in Rajputana, it was necessary to defer the attempts to open this library until later. In May I received letters from the Sir Sûbâ and from my agent, stating that the S'ripûj had come back and had agreed to show me his books. I, accordingly, made on May 16th a second journey to Pâthan, which a sand-storm and several thunder-storms that surprised me in the open field made anything but a pleasure trip. On my arrival the S'rîpûj seemed to have changed his mind. He at first tried to put me off by showing me one kothalî or bag full of dilapidated paper MSS. On being pressed further, he produced one after another six more such kothalîs, which contained altogether between 6–700 manuscripts. He then solemnly assured me that this was all he had—an asseveration which I refused to accept as true."

"As my annual report was nearly due, I had, though with great reluctance, to return a second time *re infectâ*. My disappointment was not much moderated by the discovery of a few rare works in the collection which the S'rîpûj showed me and by my admission to a fourth minor Bhandâr. The former were: a volume of elegant extracts from Prâkrit poems with a Sanskrit translation by Jayavallabha, entitled Prâkrita Subhâshitâvali; the life of a king who favoured the Jainas, Manipatimahâsâmantacharita; a new commentary of the Paribhâshâs; the portion of Hemachandra's supplementary dictionary giving the names of various kinds of grain, Nighantus'esha dhânyakanda*; and a new Prakîrnaka or detached treatise on Gachhâchâra with a Sanskrit commentary."

"Hardly, however, had I come back to Surat when the incessant exertions of the Gaikwâdî officials, combined with those of my agent and of a few friendly members of the Panch, caused another change in the S'rîpuj's disposition. He suddenly wrote to me stating that he would show me the old Bhandâr, and took the Vahivatdâr and my agent to see it. According to the report of the latter, it contains forty boxes filled with manuscripts, while the S'rîpûj mentions twenty-

* Hemachandra wrote besides Abhidhânachintâmani and Anekârthasamgraha a number of S'eshas, one of which giving the names of trees (Vanaspati) I found in Satara in 1866. The late Dr. Bhâu Daji mentioned to me another enumerating the precious stones.

five in his letter. It is still asserted that there is no catalogue, though in Tod's and Forbes' time there was one. This circumstance is suspicious. The season and my proposed tour to the north of India make it impossible for me to personally follow up the success gained. I have despatched another s'âstri together with two writers to Pâthan in order to make new catalogues of Hemâcharya's and of the Sanghavinâpâdâ Bhandârs and to copy such MSS. as I have already selected and may still select."

"Together with the last news regarding Hemâchârya's Bhandâr I received the catalogue of that belonging to the Tapâgachha of Pâthan. This collection also is very extensive and important. It contains 80 dâbadâs with upwards of 1,200 manuscripts, among which there are a goodly number of novelties and apparently some new historical works."

"I believe that, though a good deal is still to be done, the battle is won, and I trust that in my next report I shall be able to complete the account of the Pâthan Bhandârs."

The purchases of the year include 39 Bramanical and 15 Jaina works. Some 14 of these are noticed by Dr. Bühler as of especial interest and value. Many of the manuscripts acquired in previous years have been lent to scholars in India or Europe.

Dakshina Fund.

71. The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,571-0-2, and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Brahmins	3,247	2	0
Allowances to teachers and students ...	12,572	3	7
Rewards to authors	1,951	6	0
Prize committee, examiner, and accountant	2,800	4	7
Total...	20,571	0	2

A prize of Rs. 400, offered for the best Mahratti poem on Akbar, was divided between Messrs. Sadasiv Prabhakar Tatke and Govind Vasudev Kanitkar. Rs. 300 were awarded to Mr. Narayan Damodar Yogi for a novel entitled 'Prema-

bandhan', and Rs. 200 to Mr. Vishnu Janardan Patvardhan for a novel on the Mutiny of 1857. Rs. 200 were given to Mr. Yeshvant Shridhar Pandit for a history of India in the Mahomedan period, and some smaller prizes were distributed to other persons.

The sum entered as allowances to Brahmans was paid at Poona according to rule; and the charges for teachers and students were paid in the Arts Colleges of Bombay and Poona, in the Poona Training Colleges and Girls' Schools and in the Násik Sanskrit School.

Encouragement and Gratis Funds.

72. The grants* for the encouragement of literature and the presentation of books amounted to Rs. 11,661-15-9, or little more than half the expenditure of the previous year. This sum included a payment of Rs. 2,400 to Dustur Hoshanji Jamasp for his Zand and Pahlavi investigations, a sum of Rs. 1,080 for 100 copies of a Guzerati Translation of the Vendidad, and various smaller sums for copies of over 50 publications.

College and school libraries were supplied with copies of such of these works as were suitable. Copies were also sent to the public libraries which have been registered as worthy of assistance. The number of these public libraries now on the register is:—

Central Division	25
Northern Division	24
North-East Division	5
Southern Division	10
Sind	5
Total...	69

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

73. The chief Resolutions of the year will be found in Appendix G. These Resolutions are:—

No. 544, Educational Department, of the 15th of May 1874, on the Departmental Report for 1872-73.

* Exclusive of advances for the reprint of dictionaries, &c.

No. 903, Educational Department, of the 31st August 1874, communicating the observations of Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the Departmental Report for 1872-73.

Notification of the 9th December 1874, sanctioning certain changes in the standards for Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 390 A—558, of the 23rd December 1874, sanctioning revised rules for local fund budgets.

Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 70—A 93, of the 20th February 1875, regarding plans for educational buildings, &c.

Government Resolutions, Public Works Department, No. 65—A 88 of the 16th February 1875 and No. 75 A—99 of the 20th February 1875, sanctioning additional rules for local fund budgets.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
2nd September 1875.

APPENDICES.

A.—Extracts from the Reports of Professors in the Arts Colleges.

B.—Extract from Report of Dr. Hunter, Principal, Grant Medical College.

C.—Rules for Admission of Pupils to the School of Industry, and Standards of Examination.

D.—Comparative Table of the Examination results obtained in the chief English Schools in the Northern Division.

E.—Return of Indigenous Schools and Extract from the Report of the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

F.—Inspectors' Returns, showing results of Examinations held during the year.

G.—Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS from the Reports of Professors in the Arts Colleges.

Extract from Report of Dr. Kielhorn, *Acting Principal, Deccan College.*

Remarks on the University Examinations.

These results are neither better nor worse than those attained in the preceding year, but they appear to me by no means satisfactory, and would, in my opinion, everywhere but in India be regarded as exceedingly poor. It cannot be denied that the teaching staff of the college is not in every respect as complete or as perfect as it might be; still, as every teacher conscientiously tries to do his best, it might reasonably be expected that *at least* two-thirds of the number of students should leave the college so well prepared as to be sure of success. Nor can the large percentage of failures be accounted for solely by the defects which inhere in the present system of selecting examiners, by the fluctuation of the standard of examination in the several subjects, or by the fact that the various examiners do not co-operate with each other as they ought to do. The real cause of the large number of failures I believe to be that the colleges in this country are crowded with a number of students who in no other country would aim at, and who certainly are no way fitted to receive a University education, men who would be benefited by a simpler and more practical course of instruction which, if it did not offer them sounding titles, would tend to fit them for the humbler occupations of life and to make them useful members of society, but who, under the present system of instruction, waste years of their lives at the expense of Government in the arts colleges, and leave them, if by chance successful, full of their own importance and unfitted for the spheres of life which alone are open to them. The only efficient remedy for this state of things which I can perceive, would be to raise the standard of instruction and the final or matriculation examination in high schools, to attach to the larger high schools what in

English is, I believe, called a modern department, or what we in German call a *real school*, and finally to establish, in place of the colleges and the board which now guides the course of higher studies in this presidency, a University which should be in reality, what at present we have only in name, a seat of learning.

Extract from Report of E. GILES, ESQ., B.A., *Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College.*

In political economy I have made little or no change from the course pursued last year, 1873-74. In this subject the want is greatly felt of some treatise which should especially regard Indian matters, and consider the social and economical position of this country rather than that of England. I have always found it difficult to apply Indian illustrations to the theories which are under consideration; yet it is evident that this is necessary if the study is to be of any practical benefit to the students.

Extract from Report of T. B. KIRKHAM, ESQ., *Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.*

In regard to method of study I have tried to keep in view, at however great a distance, the ideal sketched in my last report, according to which the books prescribed by the University should not be the sole end and aim of the student's attention, but merely incidents and illustrations in a systematic course of college instruction in the English language and literature. As regards the study of the language particularly, I am more than ever convinced that for the want of some systematic acquaintance with the phenomena treated of in such books as I recommended to the University last year (Trench's Lectures, for example), the enormous mass of "notes", chiefly on words, accumulated by our students year after year, must, for all purposes of real education, be useless if not absolutely harmful. The cramming of these "notes" is fostered on all hands, both by the prevalent style of examination papers and by the great multiplication of annotated editions of English classics, and it appears to me to be very important that a knowledge of laws which might convert into organized knowledge what would otherwise remain a

crude and undigested mass of isolated facts, should form a prominent part of our scheme of instruction. In this view I went over with the Shakespeare class the principal portion of the ground covered by Trench's "English Past and Present", and Marsh's Lectures VIII. to XII., and in a similar manner, at appropriate places, I now and then suspended lecturing on the books in the other classes, in order to give a connected and as far as practicable an exhaustive treatment of special points, both in language and literature, which it seemed desirable, for future progress, to deal with once for all.

Connected with this subject I may remind you that, with your approval, I prescribed, for the first time, portions of books in general philology along with English classics, as subjects for the senior and junior scholarship examination. The chapters on "Diction" in Abbott's "English Lessons for English People" were prescribed with "The Tempest", and the result was highly satisfactory. Our choice was limited this year to books obtainable in Bombay, but on another occasion I shall ask permission to announce the subjects six months before the examination, when a better selection will be possible.

A word of explanation may be required as to the special exercises referred to in the freshmen's class. You have no doubt observed how increasingly frequent the cases are when the newly-admitted student, with a fair power of writing English, is incapable of expressing even simple thoughts intelligibly, and (which is even more important) is very deficient in what continental teachers have termed "audition", the power of understanding a language when spoken. There are nine or ten students in our present freshmen class to whom the English of an ordinary lecture is a mere screed of inarticulate sound. There are men from the smaller mofussil and private high schools who have not had the advantage, which almost all the older generation of high school boys enjoyed, of a year's familiar contact with an Englishman, and the class is likely to increase in the future. A singular thing about them is that they can frequently understand each other's English, though they may be almost unintelligible to us. I have tried to meet this difficulty by paying special attention to speaking in the freshmen class, and to giving as much exercise in it as possible, and I contemplate opening a voluntary evening class (once a week) for practice in speaking, which I hope may have a stimulating effect in the right direction.

Extract from Report of W. GRAY, ESQ.,

Professor of Chemistry, Elphinstone College.

The attendance was pretty fair, especially at lectures on chemical physics, but it is not what it might be were the interest of the students more fully awakened by a proper mode of teaching in this and in the kindred sciences.

As far as chemistry is concerned, a remedy for this partial neglect on the part of the students would be a small laboratory where the subject could be taught practically. There is already an empty laboratory in Elphinstone College, but it has never yet been fitted up for work, while that at Grant College is too distant, and is, besides, already overcrowded. If chemistry, then, is to be continued as one of the optional subjects for the University course in arts, it should be taught practically as well as orally. More students would be likely to study it, they would take a greater interest in it, and they would not only attain a far better knowledge of the subject, but that knowledge would be of use to them hereafter.

With your permission I will now, instead of in a separate communication, state the opinion which I have formed as to the value of the study of chemistry in Elphinstone College as it is now carried out. This opinion I long since arrived at, and it has only been confirmed by the results of a year's connection with the college. I think that chemistry, as now taught, is a waste of time on the part both of the professor and of the students. To be of value it should also be taught *practically*. At present, so far as chemistry is concerned, the memory of a student is alone exercised, while his reasoning powers never being called into action are allowed to lie dormant. I think, also, that far too much time is spent on a single science. A little chemistry properly taught would in a short time give a student a far deeper insight into the subject than would two years of the present mode of teaching. It would make a greater impression on him too, and would be a much better exercise for his mental powers.

But I think that chemistry alone as a study, even when properly taught, is insufficient to call forth the reasoning powers of a student. Instead of a Professor of Chemistry

there should be a Professor of Natural Science, by whom the rudiments of chemistry, physical geography, geology, and biology, should be taught in such a manner as to awaken in the student both his powers of observation and his reasoning faculties, in whichever of these subjects his particular tastes may lie.

It is in these points that the students of our colleges are so lamentably deficient. I speak from a somewhat extensive experience. They cannot reason; they never observe. I seldom, if ever, meet with a student who, when I place him in possession of certain facts, can draw an inference from them, and this even in the simplest and plainest cases. As a feat of memory they will give a long answer from a book without a mistake, but when asked their reasons for any assertion they may make, are utterly at a loss. They cannot classify, nor can they even describe correctly the simplest object; and as for collecting or observing facts for themselves, they might as well be so many sticks or stones.

I attribute these deficiencies to the fact that the boys have never been taught either to reason or to observe. The faculties for so doing are there, and are acute enough too, but they have not yet been awakened, and I think that the most effectual means for this purpose is a chair of Natural Science. Mathematics, languages, and moral philosophy are excellent in their way, and should, no doubt, form part of every liberal education, but they will not form that habit of mind which enables a man to give a reason in natural things for an effect which happens from certain causes, or why he should act in a certain way in a certain emergency. Such faculties as these are of the highest value at the present day, and are most fully brought out by a study of natural objects; but, so far as I see, their cultivation in the natives of this country has not yet been attempted. I trust, however, that some more competent person than myself may be induced before long to initiate a movement in the matter.

The education of a child's senses, in order that he may be able to use them accurately in attaining precision of thought and expression, cannot be commenced too soon. The younger the boy is the more readily is an impression made on his mind by objective study, and the more fully will he benefit by and appreciate collegiate instruction. I have invariably observed that it is the younger members of the classes I am

in the habit of teaching who are the quickest to observe and understand, and who retain their knowledge best. Instruction in objective natural science should be commenced at school, and the minds of the boys would thus be prepared to receive and to digest the higher instruction given in the colleges. In many cases, particularly in the older students who have got into a certain groove as it were, it is now too late to make an attempt to cultivate their reasoning and observing faculties.

There can be no doubt that there are at the present moment, say amongst the large number of students in Elphinstone College, several who possess a decided aptitude for one or more of the natural sciences, and who would hereafter prove ornaments to science had they only the opportunity of having their minds awakened to what, under present circumstances, must for ever remain dormant. There is likely to be at least one "genius" who is unconscious of his own powers until his attention be directed to them by proper cultivation. As a means towards rousing these hidden faculties into action, a chair of Natural Science in Elphinstone College would, in my opinion, be an incalculable gain to the cause of education.

That many of these students possess a singular aptitude for the study of the sciences of observation, is one result of my own observation and experience as a teacher. I have often taught botany by making the students collect and apply facts for themselves, and I have been astonished by their general progress, and by the practical knowledge of the subject which some of the class have gained in a short time, far greater than they would have done by oral instruction in the lecture room for a much longer period. A similar result would undoubtedly be obtained if chemistry and the other allied sciences were taught by the same method.

I trust that the remarks which I have here offered on a subject in which I take an intense interest, and about which I have thought much, will not be considered as out of place. I see, daily, natives who have passed through the colleges with distinction allowing the knowledge which they have gained at great expense and labour to fall into decay; the reason being, as I believe, that they have no real love for those particular branches of knowledge which they have been taught. Consequently they take the first opportunity

of forgetting it. In many of these cases it is highly probable that, had their minds been properly directed to some branch of natural science, they would have had their energies awakened and would have continued to cultivate that branch wherein their special tastes lay with advantage both to themselves and to others.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from Report of Dr. Hunter, *Principal, Grant Medical College.*

Hospital Apprentices.

The strength of the hospital apprentices class has only been increaseed by nine (9) fresh lads, which makes a total of 56 attending college, a smaller number than we have had for several years past, owing to the fact that the number of admissions into this branch of the subordinate medical department has of late been considerably restricted. This class, I regret to say, continues to give me much dissatisfaction. Previous to the year 1868 the apprentices sent to college were subjected to an examination at the hands of the professors, and a careful selection of those best fitted to undergo a college course was made, the rejected candidates reverting to the Medical Department. The withdrawal of this privilege by the Government of India has tended to fill this institution with a number of lads who from inaptitude, want of industry, defective moral character, and other causes, would never, under the old system, have gained admission within its walls. Under the existing system discharges and dismissals, as might be expected, are of frequent occurrence. If reference be made to a former part of this report it will be seen that no less than 37 of these young men have left the college during the past year. Regarded from a financial point of view the loss to the State will be found to be very heavy. On a rough calculation I believe that the failures among this class, since the promulgation of the order in 1868, have not cost Government less than one lac and a half of rupees. The apprentices attend the same classes in college

as the University students, but the ignorance of many is so great as to render it impossible they could follow a lecturer in his argument or grasp the simplest problems of medical science. As far back as 1871 I drew the attention of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the evil effects of the new system, and did myself the honour to suggest certain measures for its amelioration, but without any action being taken in the matter. It is of the very first importance that a more careful selection of candidates for admission into the European branch of the medical subordinate department should be made than has of recent years prevailed; that greater care should be practised by medical officers on the preliminary training of the lads attached to their hospitals; and, finally, that greater stringency should be exercised by the examining committees of medical officers in selecting lads for a college course. Were these measures faithfully carried out, much would be done towards checking existing evils, and the odium attaching to the Principal of this college, consequent on frequent recurring dismissals, forced on him in the conscientious discharge of his duties, would before long be a thing of the past. It gives me much pleasure to state that Dr. Thom, the present head of the Indian Medical Department, has, since his accession to office, issued stringent orders regarding the admission and training of the apprentices, which I trust will bear good fruit.

APPENDIX C.

Rules for Admission of Pupils to the Dharwar School of Industry, and Standards of Examination.

1. Before any boy can be allowed to enter the School of Industry he must attend at the office of the Collector or Huzur Deputy Collector accompanied by his father or guardian. The Collector or Huzur Deputy Collector will explain to him the rules, and upon the parent or guardian giving his consent the boy will be entered as a probationer.

2. In every case a boy must attend the school as a probationer for six months, and during that period he will not be entitled to receive any payment.

3. When a boy has attended the school for six months, the Superintendent shall report to the Collector on his progress, and state whether the boy has attained such a degree of proficiency and has exhibited such intelligence and attention as will warrant the Superintendent in considering his services as of some slight value.

4. A boy having thus favourably been reported on, and having passed the half-yearly examination according to the 1st standard, will be no longer a probationer, but will be qualified to be entered as a certified pupil at the School of Industry, and as such will be allowed to draw the sum of Re. 1 per mensem. If the Superintendent should report any probationer at the end of six months as inattentive and unlikely to turn out a competent workman, such boy will be summarily dismissed.

5. Upon a boy being favourably reported on, his parent or guardian must attend at the office of the Collector or Huzur Deputy Collector, and must enter into an agreement, as per form appended. After this the boy will be duly entered as a certified pupil.

6. There will be only two examinations each year—one in June and the other in December.

7. There will be five classes of examinations at the School of Industry—

1st.—To admit a boy on the strength of the school as a certified pupil.

2nd Standard.—Entitling a boy to a monthly payment of ... ... Rs. 2

3rd Standard.—Do. do. do. ... „ 3

4th Standard.—Do. do. do. ... „ 4

5th Standard.—Do. to a certificate as a qualified artizan, specifying qualifications.

8. No boy will be allowed to appear for the 2nd standard examination till he has been fully six months a certified pupil at the School of Industry.

9. No boy can appear for any of the higher examinations till he has passed the previous standard examination.

10. All the boys who do not attend the Government English school or the high school must attend the vernacular

school at the School of Industry. Passing the different educational standards will be one of the tests at the different examinations.

11. The following will be the tests at the different examinations :—

1st Standard.

For admission as a pupil of the School of Industry.

That he can plane properly and square a piece of wood 3 feet long and 4″ × 1″.

That he passes the 1st Standard Vernacular Educational Examination. That his application and conduct are favourably reported on by the officer in charge of the School of Industry.

2nd Standard.

That he passes the 2nd Standard Vernacular Educational Examination.

That he be able to make satisfactorily a plain mortise and tenon and simple dovetail.

To turn a piece of wood according to pattern, such as the leg of a camp table.

3rd Standard.

That he passes the 3rd Standard Vernacular Educational Examination.

That he be able to make a door frame and plain door, and a window frame for panes of glass. Make a simple desk-box 16′ × 12′ × 7′ with simple dovetailed joints, and fitted with hinges and lock. Square a rough log with adze. In iron work, that he be able to make simple forging, such as bolts and nuts, and to tap the screw. On the lathe, first simple wood-turning as per pattern: and in metal, simple hand-turning as per pattern.

4th Standard.

That he passes the 4th Standard Vernacular Educational Examination.

That he be able to make a model of roofing of a house upon dimension of house being given. Make a desk with divisions, concealed dovetail, and French-polish the same; also to varnish a plain box. Make a door for glass windows, and also a door with venetians. Make a cart wheel. That he be able to make patterns. Also to construct any article from a drawing. In turning, that in addition to ordinary hand-turning in wood and metal he use satisfactorily the slide-rest. In metal, that he forge according to pattern both squares and rounds. In fitting, to fit an article according to pattern.

5th Standard.

That he passes the 5th Standard Vernacular Educational Examination.

That he be able to perform satisfactorily any carpenter's work given to him. This work to be of a more difficult description than that prescribed for the 4th standard, and to be turned out in a superior style. That he make a carriage wheel. In turning, he be able to turn perfectly all hand-turning, including screw-cutting with a comb, and interior work using a chuck. To use in every way the slide-rest; and in metal he be able to turn screws, setting the machine himself. In metal, that he forge in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. That he be able to solder either hard or soft, and to show proficiency as a caster and fitter; that he make the patterns for, forge, and fit up a small working model steam engine according to pattern given; and he be able to explain the working of the same.

EDUCATIONAL TESTS.

1st Standard.

1. The First Book; multiplication table up to 10.

2nd Standard.

1st Head.—Mathematics; multiplication table up to 20. Division of pure numbers.

2nd Head.—Reading the First and Second Books with explanations. Reading very plain or lithographed handwriting.

3rd Head.—Writing, and writing to dictation words of three syllables.

3rd Standard.

1st Head.—Redaction and four compound rules; tables—Indian money, European money; European and Indian measures; simple proportion.

2nd Head.—Reading the Third Book, distinguishing parts of speech; reading with meaning of words and explanation manuscript writing.

3rd Head.—Copy-writing, and dictation ten lines from reading book.

4th Standard.

1st Head.—Fractions, vulgar and decimal; double rule of three; practical geometry of planes.

2nd Head.—Fourth Book, with reading, explanation, and grammar; manuscript reading.

3rd Head.—Writing small hand, and dictation 10 lines.

5th Standard.

1st Head.—Mensuration of planes and solids; arithmetic.

2nd Head.—Reading any ordinary book corresponding to the Fifth Vernacular Book, and difficult manuscript reading.

3rd Head.—Writing small hand; drawing out reports or letters.

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Agreement made this day of 187 between *A. B.* of the first part and *B. C.*, Collector of Dharwar, of the second part.

I, *A. B.*, in consideration of a scholarship awarded to my in accordance with the rules and scale of scholarships prescribed for the Industry School at Dharwar, hereby agree to keep him in the same Industry School at Dharwar so long as he may be permitted to remain by the Collector

of Dharwar, or until such time as he will pass the requisite final examination. In the event of my committing any breach of this agreement, however trivial or important, I further agree to pay a sum of Rs. 100 to Government, to be considered as liquidated and ascertained damages and not in the nature of a penalty.

And I, *B. C.*, for the time being Collector of Dharwar, do hereby agree on behalf of Government to pay monthly to the of the said *A. B.*, such sums of money as shall be due to him on account of his scholarship or salary as student, provided that nothing in this agreement shall bar my right to withhold any portion or all of the scholarships or salary of of the said *A. B.* during any one or more months, or to dismiss him from the Industry School, Dharwar, should I consider such a step necessary.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first before written.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Examination Results obtained in the Chief English Schools in the Northern Division.

Name of School.	Standards.	Number presented in all Standards.	Passed.				Passed under Standard.	Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.		
Ahmedabad High School ..	IV—VII.	103	78	79	65	58	42	40·8
Surat do. ..	IV—VII.	152	78	122	114	79	42	27·6
Rájkot do. ..	IV—VII.	65	47	58	36	15	9	13·8
Bhaunagar do. ..	III—VII.	60	44	40	41	34	29	48·3
Broach do. ..	I—VII.	184	150	137	136	112	73	39·6
Nariád do. ..	I—VII.	91	67	68	55	52	37	40·6
Junágarh do. ..	I—VII.	72	44	54	31	30	16	22·2
Cutch do. ..	IV—VII.	43	18	18	20	7	2	4·6
Surat Irish Presbyterian Mission English School ..	I—VII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad do. do. ..	I—VII.	91	46	47	44	39	11	12·0
Ankleswar Edulji Nasserwanji's English School ..	I—IV.	16	11	8	9	11	5	31·2
Surat Jehangirji Motabhai English School	I—VII.	75	36	32	25	13	10	13·3
Nowsári Kavasji Jehangirji Zerthosti Madressa ..	I—VII.	75	40	43	24	15	4	5·3
Gandevi do.	I—VII.	27	17	20	10	15	6	22·2
Dhrol English School ..	I only.	4	3	4	2	1	1	25·0
Viramgám do. ..	I—V.	16	13	12	11	12	9	56·2
Kaira do. ..	I—V.	48	42	36	38	31	23	48·0
Bulsar do. ..	I—V.	63	59	57	47	47	40	63·5
Camp Deesa do. ..	I—III.	29	17	8	11	17	6	20·7
Ahmedabad Branch School No. I. ..	I—III.	85	81	65	76	68	56	66·0
Do. do. No. II...	I—III.	97	94	83	87	74	66	68·0
Surat Gopipura No. I. ..	I—III.	114	81	92	93	96	60	52·6
Surat Haripura No. II...	I—III.	82	64	66	61	50	34	41·4
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution's English School, Surat ..	I—IV.	63	41	49	43	38	30	47.6
Nowsári Rastomji English School	I—III.	25	21	22	22	9	8	32·0
Rájkot Branch School ..	I—III.	91	72	68	30	39	16	17·6
Bhaunagar English School ..	I—II.	73	57	60	35	32	16	22·0
Dholka do. ..	I—III.	17	10	10	10	11	4	23·5
Kápadwanj do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umreth do. ..	I—III.	26	14	12	12	11	9	34·6
Godhra do. ..	I—III.	7	7	7	4	4	3	42·9
Ránder do ..	I—III.	7	2	7	5	2	1	14·3
Wadhwán do. ..	I—III.	26	23	16	15	11	9	34·6
Limri do. ..	I—III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gondal do. ..	I—III.	28	22	21	15	18	11	39·3
Dinsha Dossabhai Private Anglo-Vernacular School for Boys..	I—IV.	48	22	18	16	14	6	12·5
Do. do. Girls..	I—II.	3	3	1	1	3	1	33·3

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of Indigenous Schools.

Division.	Collectorates and States.	No. of Unrecognized, including Indigenous Schools.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Others.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	No. of Scholars in unrecognized, including Indigenous Schools.
Central Division.	Poona ...	90	696	2,068	586	126	...	3,476
	Sholapur ...	78	403	1,843	320	...	...	2,566
	Tanna ...	89	129	758	447	52	...	1,386
	Colába ...	29	102	446	121	8	...	677
	Satara ...	146	664	2,176	200	...	...	3,040
	Ratnágiri ..	344	929	2,863	1,551	13	...	5,356
	Bombay ...	80	736	4,788	1,551	3,345	...	10,420
	Akalkot ...	2	11	51	14	...	..	76
	Sáwant Wári ..	114	250	1,340	31	42	...	1,663
	Total...	972	3,920	16,333	*4,821	3,586	...	28,660
North-East Division.	Khándesh ...	47	107	670	219	...	48	1,044
	Ahmednagar ...	147	294	2,074	209	...	311	2,888
	Nasik ..	23	188	602	71	...	3	864
	Total...	217	589	3,346	499	...	362	4,796
Northern Division.	Surat ...	105	280	1,814	1,665	130	...	3,889
	Broach ...	32	97	781	115	290	...	1,283
	Kaira ...	91	540	2,229	277	1	...	3,047
	Ahmedabad ...	104	978	3,322	806	21	...	5,127
	Panch Máháls ...	2	17	38	15	...	...	70
	Rewá Kánta ...	4	60	55	40	...	...	155
	Palanpur ..	3	25	73	12	...	...	110
	Máhi Kánta ...	7	55	208	3	...	...	266
	Zaladwad Prant	25	164	736	93	...	...	993
	Sorath ...	84	206	838	1,552	...	...	2,596
	Gohilwad ...	63	348	2,315	367	4	...	3,034
	Halar ...	45	275	1,368	846	4	...	2,493
	Total ...	565	3,045	13,777	5,791	450	...	23,063
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	158	515	1,770	459	3	...	2,747
	Dharwar ...	115	247	1,994	550	...	...	2,791
	Káladgi ...	82	130	1,284	311	...	...	1,725
	Kanara ...	3	13	76	8	1	...	98
	Kolhápur ...	87	169	1,014	78	..	...	1,261
	Sángli ...	28	252	648	115	10	...	1,025
	Miraj ...	17	76	207	55	...	...	338
	Mudhol ...	4	31	87	3	...	...	121
	Total .	494	1,433	7,080	1,579	14	...	10,106
Sind Division.	Kurrachee ...	122	...	51	1,331	...	...	1,382
	Hyderabad ...	354	25	219	3,655	...	...	3,899
	Thar and Párkar	33	..	...	316	...	...	316
	Shikárpur ...	219	8	268	2,019	...	...	2,295
	Total...	728	33	538	7,321	...		7,892
	Grand Total .	2,976	9,020	41,074	20,011	4,050	362	74,517

Extract from the Report of the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

"In the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates by far the larger proportion of the unrecognized indigenous schools, 168 in number, are in the City of Poona, and in the large towns of Sholapur, Bársi, and Pandharpur. The Deputy says of them, that the masters are 'neither willing to submit their schools to Government inspection nor are they ready to follow our system of education.' But this remark only applies to the unrecognized schools, for there are 24 in the City of Poona which are registered and receive grants, and of which the Deputy reports that the masters have some taste for Government inspection, and have commenced to carry out his suggestions for the improvement of their schools. In the Tanna Collectorate there are 89, and in Colába 102 unrecognized indigenous schools. These are pretty well scattered over the country, and appear to succeed where Government schools fail. The Deputy gives several reasons to which they probably owe their comparative success. In the first place the attendance is below that required in Government schools, averaging only 15, and in many cases being as low as 5. Then, again, many of these schools are for Mussalmans, and are not secular schools, instruction in the Koran being their main aim and object. Of the Mahratti schools of this class he writes that they are mostly what may be called family schools. There are four or five boys in one family (generally that of the patel) or two neighbouring families. A teacher is employed on fixed remuneration, with liberty to admit students and receive additional fees. He is directed to teach Modi reading and writing. Excellence in writing is not generally aimed at. If the boy is taught to write his own name and a little more, howsoever unintelligibly it may be, and if he can with difficulty read the names of parties in a summons or warrant, his education is understood to be complete. This is done in a year or a little more, and after this period the teacher's services are dispensed with. The teacher then goes about in search of another needy patel, and when he finds one takes his post there. These schools are consequently of an itinerant nature.

"The Satara Collectorate has 146 schools of this class, as shown by the Deputy Inspector, but he doubts the accuracy

of this return, as in 1870 there were 219 such schools. If it is fairly accurate it shows that these schools are gradually disappearing, and I myself think that such is really the case. The schools are fairly scattered over the country. The Deputy says of them :—'My humble opinion is, that the best indigenous schools are not equal to our bad elementary schools with regard to discipline, quality of instruction, and the regularity of the pupils who attend them. I am not sure that more than half the number of boys returned as attending the school are regular in their attendance, and upon this assumption the average attendance in each school comes to little more than ten for each school. It may be asked, why there are so many schools, and why do about 3,000 pupils attend the indigenous schools, and do not come to Government schools. The answers are, 1st, because the Government Department does not allow schools to be opened or retained in any place unless there are, on an average, about 30 boys on the rolls; and, 2ndly, that it does not make provision to open infant schools for the convenience of small boys living in large towns, who cannot walk over a great distance to and from a Government school four times a day.' And, again, 'I must admit, however, that hitherto indigenous schools enjoyed a good reputation, that Modi writing and mental arithmetic were taught in them with greater success than in Government schools, and that the masters of these schools did not waste their time on such subjects as geography, higher arithmetic, and poetry, which the cultivators and others, whose children principally attend the primary schools, did not require. But the revision of vernacular standards, which four years ago, under the régime of Mr. Peile, were altered and modified with great care and attention to the requirements of the people, has removed the causes of complaints against Government schools, and has left no room for people to think better of the indigenous schools in the country. As a rule, the masters of indigenous schools do not like to accept the offer of Government grants-in-aid under the conditions proposed. Most of them are incompetent and incapable of improving the state of their schools, and are too idle to submit to the most easy condition of keeping attendance books of boys attending their schools.'

"In Ratnágiri there is the large number of 344 unrecognized indigenous schools with 5,356 scholars, of whom nearly a third are Mussalmans. The Deputy reports that 'the great majority of the masters consists of men of very

indifferent education, barely fit to teach properly the 2nd, nay in some cases even the 1st, standard. In social estimation the profession does not enjoy one-fourth of the respectability which is due to it, but is looked down upon to such a degree, that those who can help themselves by taking to other avocations, such as insignificant and less paying writerships or even peonships, never think of joining it, and the field is left uncontested to those alone whom other modes of life fail on account of old age, or disorder, or laziness and inaptitude to active work.'

"The Deputy Inspector, Mahratti Schools, Bombay, reports of them that they 'are very irregularly and unsatisfactorily conducted by persons who have little pretensions even to the moderate amount of knowledge required in vernacular teachers. Classes are not formed, and, if formed at all, they are taught unsystematically. The school register and fee accounts are very seldom kept. The master's mind is the storehouse of all information regarding his pupils and his school. He can hardly tell with certainty whether on a particular day any particular pupil of his was present in the school or not, or on what day a pupil entered the school. The instruction imparted in these schools is very poor. Modi reading and Modi writing, as well as casting up very simple accounts, form the principal programme of studies in these schools. These are the main subjects to which the *pantojis* devote the greater portion of their attention. Balbodh reading is taught but not with much care. Proper accents and correct pronunciation are seldom attended to; grammar, history, and geography are taught in few schools. The class of private schools attended by children of the poor is generally wretched in the extreme. The school-room is often a hot corner or a small verandah, and the teacher is some half-educated or even almost uneducated man who has failed to earn a living in any other way. In spite of this evident wretchedness some people have a strong attachment to these schools. The reasons are, 1st, that the masters are very accommodating in the collection of their fees; 2nd, that the parents of the pupils entertain an idea that private masters depending for their maintenance on the payment of fees, attend to their work more carefully than Government masters; and, 3rd, that in private schools subjects such as history, geography, and grammar, which the parents deem unnecessary to their children in after life, are not taught,

and almost an exclusive attention is paid to Modi reading and writing and casting of simple accounts.'

"The picture of these schools drawn by the Deputy Inspector Guzerati Schools varies a good deal from the above. He says :—'Though it be true that they do not prosper by the use of those means which were indispensable to their success some years ago, it cannot be said that they are in any respect in a satisfactory condition. The success of the indigenous schools is owing to their having adopted, to some extent, the Government system of teaching. Most of the schools here use the books of the Government series. If a boy's education were to be limited to a knowledge of simple reading and writing and the most ordinary rules of education, they do their business almost as well as Government schools, the only difference being that it is acquired at much greater cost of time and money to the persons concerned; but the system of teaching pursued by them is extremely defective, and they by over-straining the memory so prevent the development of reasoning as to unfit the candidate for all superior education. This is very likely the result of the want of necessary qualifications in the proprietors and the teachers of private indigenous schools.'

"I have while on tour visited some 10 or 12 of these schools. I found that the teaching in them was in every case quite elementary, and confined to reading written papers, and writing in the Modi character, with perhaps a little arithmetic. Discipline is not much attended to; the boys are often allowed to sit in school quite naked, the accommodation is very bad, the attendance most irregular, and the schools are in all respects far inferior to our primary schools.

"No information regarding indigenous schools in the Mangalvedha Taluka of the Sángli State, the Mahidargi Taluka of Kurundwád, the Bhor and Jath States, has been available. I hope next year to be able to give returns for them. Looking at the return given above, it would appear that in the Poona and Sholápur collectorates these schools have entirely ceased to exist, except in the large towns; and from inquiries personally made while on tour I am inclined to think that this is really the case. In Satara there are a larger number, and in the Konkan districts, where the villages are small and straggling, they still exist in considerable numbers."

Statement.

APPENDIX

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point

I.—Standards for European

Aided

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards	Number of — Standard I. — 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Standard II. — 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Standard — 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
High Schools..	8	1,135·2	953	953	217	205	204	28	186	163	161	169	172	19	140	128	134	121	111
Middle Class Boys' Schools	2	151	117	117	35	37	39	..	33	28	29	26	32	..	20	19	9	8	8
Middle Class Girls' Schools	2	141	115	115	29	32	33	..	25	28	22	26	28	..	20	23	12	15	17
Middle Class Mixed Schools ..	7	254	190	190	48	46	48	..	27	41	35	41	42	..	25	28	24	27	19
Primary Girls'	2	102	61	61	24	25	24	..	15	9	12	14	6	..	5	..	..	..	..
	21	1,783·2	1,436	1,436	353	345	348	28	286	269	259	276	280	19	210	198	179	171	155

F.

of quality as shown by numbers passed under different Standards.

AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.

SCHOLARS PASSED.

III.		Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.						Standard VII.						Standard VIII.				
Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all heads.
25	84	107	109	112	96	10	72	125	80	77	97	15	57	42	36	42	43	2	28	62	43	34	48	1	21	43	24	39	33	16
..	5	7	8	6	5	..	1	4	4	5	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	14	1	9	14	..	1	9	5	7	9	..	5	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	17	17	17	15	..	13	6	6	7	7	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	112	145	135	144	130	10	87	144	95	96	117	15	68	48	42	47	44	2	28	62	43	34	48	1	21	43	24	39	33	16

II.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average Attendance of Schools examined	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards.
High Schools	28	4,011·2	3,362	3	49	3,411
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	55	4,051 72	3,171	3	82	3,276
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	78	7,225·5	5,768	375	479	1,793
2nd Grade Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1	4 0	3	..	..	3
Total..	162	15,295 42	12,304	381	611	8,483

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																
	Standard V.						Standard VI.						Standard I.				
	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
High Schools	425	500	104	392	373	138	315	387	71	391	369	128	..	..	..	.	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	73	81	4	52	63	37	39	53	3	30	39	22	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	1,109	170	7	923
2nd Grade Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	498	581	108	444	436	175	354	410	74	421	408	150	1,090	1,109	170	7	923

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Inspected Schools.

Total Number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																				
	Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
92	167	150	149	163	60	163	128	127	120	65	324	259	274	271	156	523	589	134	501	568	205
..	883	838	779	732	462	769	696	666	596	385	547	534	429	453	284	97	105	22	69	87	43
5,563	604	553	531	512	370	334	302	291	282	204	118	103	90	87	70	13	19	..	14	16	10
..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,655	1,656	1,542	1,460	1,409	893	1,267	1,126	1,085	998	654	689	896	793	811	510	633	713	156	584	671	258

Number of Scholars passed under Vernacular Standards.

Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.				
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular. 2nd Head, Classic.		3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,202	1,245	1,104	805	756	829	870	29	855	783	510	532	504	593	497	317	103	120	142	104	69	12	13	15	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,202	1,245	1,104	805	756	829	870	29	855	783	510	532	504	593	497	317	103	120	142	104	69	12	13	15	11	8

II.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average Attendance of Schools. examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.
Primary Boys' Schools	3,498	138,154·8	106,746
Do. Girls' do.	209	5,196·9	3,419
Jail Boys' Schools	3	45·	72
Police Boys' Schools	3	33·2	87
Primary Mixed Schools	4	338·	195
Primary Indigenous Schools.	94	2,279·9	2,436
Night Schools..	43	903·6	663
Total....	3,854	146,951·4	113,618

Number of

Class of Schools.	Standard II.						Standard III.					
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
Primary Boys' Schools ..	21,900	21,980	23,009	19,774	..	14,468	13,520	14,003	47	14,596	13,861	9,198
Do. Girls' Schools ..	501	644	645	520	4	338	247	276	..	282	259	155
Jail Boys' Schols	11	12	14	5	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
Police Boys' Schools ..	10	9	12	9	..	2	12	7	..	13	5	4
Primary Mixed Schools ..	51	51	68	16	..	13	4	14	..	14	14	3
Primary Indigenous Schools	348	394	401	124	..	83	191	234	..	233	109	67
Night Schools	88	76	72	30	..	23	11	12	..	6	3	3
Total....	22,909	23,166	24,221	20,478	4	14,931	13,985	14,548	47	15,146	14,251	9,430

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools.

Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.
346	8,599	111,831	27,669	27,952	1,313	..	22,812
62	651	3,714	1,702	1,140	99	15	820
.. ..	....	72	6	10	..	..	8
....	....	87	11	22	..	..	10
....	.. ..	195	49	55	..	..	39
....	....	2,436	683	741	..	42	478
11	124	663	120	136	42	..	97
419	9,374	118,998	30,240	30,056	1,454	57	24,264

Scholars passed.

Standard IV. 1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard VI. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
7,130	7,285	39	8,220	6,838	..	4,784	3,086	3,109	5	3,820	2,840	2,086	351	396	407	370	265
93	107	..	116	91	5	61	23	26	..	34	19	15	..	2	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	13	..	13	12	..	8	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	106	..	94	48	..	21	35	27	..	31	21	13	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	...	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,325	7,516	39	8,448	6,994	5	4,874	3,144	3,162	5	3,885	2,880	2,114	351	398	409	372	265

APPENDIX G.

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department :—

No. 544.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1874.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 6357, dated 9th February 1874—Forwarding a copy of the Report on Public Instruction for 1872-73, (without the Tables required by the Government of India, which will be forwarded hereafter.)

RESOLUTION.—It is satisfactory to record a still further progress in the number of Government schools and scholars during the year 1872-73. The increase in each of the last four years is shown in the following table :—

Years.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Schools	267	313	564	332
Scholars	10,443	9,467	19,370	13,226

This does not include private institutions receiving aid from Government, or those schools in Native States merely under inspection. Police and jail schools are also excluded. The net increase of these schools is no less than 80, and of their scholars 6,370. Thus the total net increase of schools for the year under review would be 412 and of scholars 19,596. The whole number of schools, whether Government or private, amount to 4,087; and the average monthly number of scholars on the rolls throughout the year was 217,370.

2. The total expenditure of departmental funds was £228,073, being an increase of £13,988 on that of the previous year. Of this increase only a sum of £3,845 was met

from Provincial Funds, the balance of £10,143 coming from Local Funds. The largely increased expenditure was, however, in part nominal, nearly £3,000, being charges for buildings erected in the previous year, but adjusted in the year under report.

3. It is satisfactory to observe that the progress made is not confined to one class of schools. Since the increase to the College staff in the Elphinstone College, 118 freshmen have joined; and there are now 184 on the rolls, a number far exceeding that of last year; while the students in the Deccan College have risen from 83 to 99, and in the Engineering College there is an increase of 5 undergraduates. The Sir Jamsetjee School of Art shows no falling off. The average attendance in 1871-72 was 57 against 55 in the previous year, and in the year under review 79; and though Government have reason to hope for improvement in the school, both from what Mr. Chatfield calls its increased "solidarity" and the more direct supervision of the department, still the progress of the pupils under Mr. Kipling's care in architectural sculpture, and in decorative painting under Mr. Griffiths, is sufficiently proved by the results of the annual examination and the prizes awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition.

4. Although the number of candidates for matriculation was 872 against 875 of last year, it is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of passed candidates shows an improvement of 17 per cent., no fewer than 378 having passed. The result is satisfactory, as the failure of so many candidates to pass in 1869-70 had attracted the attention of Government.

5. In the Resolution on last year's report the Government noticed as a healthy sign the demand for primary education, and it is satisfactory to learn that the net increase of vernacular schools managed by the department for the year was 277, and of scholars 11,037. The classification of vernacular schools meets with the full approval of Government. His Excellency in Council cannot lose sight of the intimate connection between the land revenue system of this Presidency and the scheme of its founders for improving the education of the agricultural classes. Colonel Davidson, so far back as 1839, expected to reserve a sufficient percentage of the Imperial land revenue to provide for the education of the masses; and out of the 6·25 per cent. of the land revenue

which has been levied for local purposes since 1863, one-third goes to form the Educational Cess Fund, which is the mainstay of vernacular education. His Excellency in Council would be glad if the Government of India could find it possible to forego a more substantial portion of the increased land revenue to local requirements.

6. For the year under review, the income from the cess, inclusive of the fees, was £86,434, showing an advance on the previous year of £6,609. But, notwithstanding this improvement, the educational funds are quite inadequate to meet the demands made upon them by the village communities; and as His Excellency in Council lays the greatest stress upon primary education, it becomes necessary to consider whether, in the absence of more liberal assistance from Imperial revenues, some saving could not be effected from other sources. Although the charges for higher education may be assumed to have reached their maximum, it is not likely that any reduction can be effected in them. But His Excellency would direct the attention of the Director to the working of the night schools and female schools.

7. The former were originally opened at Kolhápur, and intended for adult artizans or labourers who were engaged in work during the day. There appear to be, in the year under report, 85 Government night schools in British territory, with an average daily attendance of 1,807. The total cost of these schools is not separately shown, but it is evident that in the year 1872-73 their increase was rapid, and Government approve of the orders which have been issued for closing such as have failed. Colonel Waddington reports that they do not answer "the object for which they were intended." Dr. Bühler is "disappointed with their progress." In the North-East Division they seem to be more successful: but in the Southern Division "no satisfactory results are obtained." In Sind, where it would appear that the schools are popular with the artizan class of Mussalmans, "several of the night schools are working well." The educational report of the year just passed will enable Government to arrive at some definite conclusion about these schools; but it may be doubted whether the experiment is worth trying in villages, and whether it will not be better to limit it to large towns and cities, where a sufficient number of adults can be collected to form classes under masters solely appointed for this work.

8. With reference to the cost of female schools, to which attention was directed last year, the Director reports that the number of Government schools rose from 177 to 187, and of scholars from 6,988 to 7,482, at a cost to Government of £4,500. It is satisfactory to record that two new schools, one in Belgaum and the other in Bombay, have been opened without Government assistance, so that it may be presumed that in some quarters the demand for female education is real. Colonel Waddington, however, reports that in the Central Districts "the real progress made is small." In the Northern Division the Inspector reports that "to keep girls' schools in villages is to throw away money." In the Southern Division the report states "much of the money spent on girls' schools might be far more advantageously employed in maintaining more boys' schools for the benefit of the classes who pay the local fund cess." Mr. Fulton reports "no change in the number of female schools" in Sind, but expresses a belief that "the incompetence of the teachers retards their progress."

9. His Excellency in Council is not prepared to do more at present than direct the special attention of the department to these two classes of schools. The Government fully recognize the importance and civilizing tendency of female schools, and in the large towns it is evident that their success is assured: but in the villages much caution is wanted; and where the alternative lies between providing for the education of a large number of boys, or attempting to introduce female education, the claims of the former seem to be the strongest.

10. The progress of education in Native States, especially in Kattywar, continues most satisfactory. Some of the Bhor and the Sángli schools are however backward, and it is to be regretted that the Chief of the most important jaghir in the Southern Mahratta Country should not have set a better example. The Chief of Jath has, as usual, supplied no information, but as in consequence of his continued absence from his State and inattention to the orders of Government, the administration of his State has been taken charge of by Government, no time should be lost in providing for the educational requirements of the district. His Excellency will be interested in learning whether His Highness Mir Ali Moorad, whom he lately received at Sukkur, has carried out his intention of opening some schools at

Khairpur. The accounts of the Rájkumar College continue to reflect great credit on Mr. McNaghten and his Vice-Principal and the interest shown in it by the Political Agent and his Assistants. His Excellency hopes that the college will in time extend its influence beyond the limits of Kattywar, and its benefits be appreciated by all the Chiefs of Guzerat.

11. His Excellency regrets generally the unfavourable accounts of the progress of education amongst the Mussulmans, which is ascribed partly to the apathy of the people, and partly to the indifferent qualifications of the masters. In Bombay there are only three schools for Mussulmans. The proportion of Mussulmans attending each class of Government schools to Hindus calls for some explanation. In the case of colleges, for each Mussulman there are 18 Hindus; in high schools, the proportion is 1 to 31; in middle class schools 1 to 11, and in lower class schools 1 to about 8; whilst night schools seem to be so far popular with Mussulmans that the proportion of Hindus under instruction is only 3 to each Mussulman. The reason for the apparent popularity of night schools with Mussulmans requires fuller explanation, and seems to indicate that the charge of apathy is unfounded, so far as these schools are concerned. It may be, however, that, their popularity is confined to the Sind Division, where Mussulmans are more numerous and enterprising than elsewhere in the Presidency.

12. In conclusion, His Excellency in Council would express his full satisfaction with the administration of the Educational Department during the past year. The reports of the Educational Inspectors of each division and of Sind are clear and interesting; and the thanks of Government are due to the Inspectors and their subordinates for the satisfactory results of their labours. It is also evident from the reports, and results recorded, that the teachers have devoted themselves to their work with zealous interest.

13. The report should now be published, and copies sent to the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

(Signed) W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 903.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1874.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated 23rd July 1874—Communicating his views and observations on the Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for the year 1872-73, which was sent with this Department letter No. 3 of 1874.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. An extract paragraph 4 may be communicated to the Political Agents, Kattywar and Kolhápur.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE
THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
BOMBAY.

India Office, London, 23rd July 1874.

Educational.

No. 3.

SIR,

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 18th May, No. 3 of 1874, transmitting a copy of the Report by the Acting Director of Public Instruction, on the operations of the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1872-73, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The report is satisfactory. The broad result of the operations of the Department during the year under review was an increase of 332 schools and 13,226 scholars. These figures do not include private institutions receiving aid from Government, or the schools in Native States which are

under Government inspection. Were these included, the increase in schools would be 412 and of scholars 19,596. This progress appears, moreover, to be general, and not confined to a particular class of institutions, the colleges as well as the schools showing longer rolls of students.

3. I am also glad to observe that there has been some increase during the year in the number of female schools and scholars.

4. In Native States, and especially in Kattywar and Kolhápur, the progress of education is on the whole satisfactory.

5. The indifference of Mussulmans to our system of education is much to be regretted, and I desire that the subject may receive full attention in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the next year.

6. I concur in the expression of satisfaction with the administration of the Educational Department which your Excellency in Council has conveyed to the Acting Director of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. COWAN,
Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the Government "standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools" (Government or Aided) are published for the information of Educational Officers and School Managers :—

STANDARD I.

Second Head (*a*).—For the words " the poetry to be understood and repeated" read 100 " lines of the poetry to be repeated."

STANDARD II.

Second Head (*a*).—For the words "poetry in the Reading Book to be understood and repeated" read "100 lines of the poetry to be repeated."

Third Head (*a*).—For the word "complete" read "half the English period."

Fourth Head (*c*).—For the word "oral" read "written."

STANDARD III.

Third Head (*a*).—For the words "Revision of the History read under standards I. and II. and outlines of Universal History," read "History of India complete."

STANDARD IV.

Second Head (*a*).—For the words "200 pages" read "150 pages," and for the words "250 lines" read "200 lines."

Fourth Head (*a*).—For the words "100 pages" read "80 pages," for the words "500 lines" read "350 lines," and for the words "paraphrase and parsing in English and easy etymology" read "parsing and easy etymology in English, and explanation of difficult words in English."

STANDARD V.

Second Head (*a*).—For the words "300 pages" read "250 pages."

Third Head (*b*).—For the words "use of the Globes" read "Mathematical Geography."

Fourth Head (*a*).—For the words "150 pages" read "100 pages," and for the words "600 lines" read "450 lines."

(*b*).—For the words "from a newspaper" read "from the fourth Mahratti Book (fifth Guzerati), or from any easy narrative in the vernacular."

STANDARD VI.

Fourth Head (*a*).—For the words "200 pages" read "125 pages," and for the words "750 lines" read "550 lines."

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1874.

VI.—A. Local Funds Budget.

Budget Rules, Local Funds.

LOCAL.

No. 390 A.—558 OF 1874.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 23rd December 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The following rules should be adopted in supersession of all existing orders on the subject:—

Collection of Revenue.

1. All local rates, taxes, tolls and other imposts forming part of the Local Funds revenue, shall be collected by the Civil Revenue Officers of Government, and deposited in the Government treasuries.

Employment of Establishment in collection of Revenue.

2. The expenditure on establishment, &c., required by such officers to aid in the collection of Local Funds revenue, shall be budgetted for as a charge to Local Funds. The sanction of Government in the Financial Department shall be obtained to such expenditure, in detail, before it is incurred.

Expenditure to be kept within income, and localized.

3. The Local Funds Committee shall initiate all expenditure from Local Funds, and shall be held responsible that the expenditure from such funds, in any official year, does not exceed the available

means of the district in that year. The Committee shall also guard against local funds being concentrated on large, distant objects, to the neglect of more immediate local wants, and shall provide that (unless it is specially otherwise arranged, with the consent of the District Committee) the proceeds of the road and educational cesses shall be expended within the limits of the taluka in which they have been levied.

Progress Report of Expenditure.

4. To enable the Local Funds Committee to exercise a proper check upon expenditure, the Executive Engineer, or other officer in charge of the construction of works from Local Funds, shall send to the President Local Funds Committee a monthly progress report of all expenditure from Local Funds, and shall supply any additional information which the President, on examination of the progress reports, may think necessary.

The Executive Engineer will likewise furnish the Local Funds Committee with a general annual report at the close of the year.

Agency for constructing works.

5. As a rule, all public works shall be undertaken by the Public Works Department, and Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers shall superintend and construct such works with the same care that they are required to bestow on works from Provincial Funds. Expenditure of the class described below may, however, be incurred by the Local Funds Committee themselves :—

(*a*). Original works, and repairs, the cost of each of which shall not exceed Rs. 2,500, and which do not require professsional skill. *N.B.*—Small bridges and drains and culverts, and difficult nullah crossings, or repairs to metalled roads provided with bridges and drains, though costing below this limit, shall, however, if requiring professional knowledge, be entrusted to the Public Works Department.

(*b*). Lines of road, the mileage cost of which shall not exceed Rs. 500.

6. The works so excepted may be undertaken by the Local Funds Committee, under superintendence provided by themselves, or with the aid, if applied for, of overseers provided from the regular Public Works establishment, whose

services shall in such cases be entirely at the disposal of the Committee; the pay and allowances of such overseers shall be charged to Local Funds, and provided for in the Budget under Civil Agency.

If any such overseer shall not give satisfaction to the Local Funds Committee, he shall, on their application, be changed.

7. No transfer of works from either agency to the other shall be authorized, except on the sanction of Government.

Duties of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, *in re* Local Funds.

8. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, shall, if required to do so, furnish the Local Funds Committee with plans and estimates for the works to be undertaken by the Committee. He shall also line out all the roads to be constructed from Local Funds, without reference to their cost; he shall assist the Committee with his advice, when called upon for it, as regards any of the works carried out by the Committee, and he shall also examine the construction of such works, and grant completion certificates for them.

Ditto.

9. The Executive Engineer shall be *ex-officio* member of the Local Funds Committee, and shall be its professional adviser. Although he is not debarred from suggesting to the Committee the execution of works of local importance, yet his chief duty shall be to elaborate and carry out the proposals which the Committee may initiate, the principle being borne in mind that the financial control of the Local Funds is vested solely in the Local Funds Committee, while the regulation of the professional details of the Public Works, which the Committee determines to construct, shall rest with the Executive Engineer.

Ditto.

10. The Executive Engineer shall, nevertheless, be guided by the directions of the Committee, as regards the scope and style of the work to be undertaken, and shall carry out any alterations in the project that the Committee may require to be made, except such as affect engineering details necessary for the stability of the projected work.

Preparation of Project.

11. When the Local Funds Committee contemplate undertaking a work, a requisition for the necessary plan and estimate shall be made on, and be complied with by, the Executive Engineer, who shall procure the countersignature of the Superintending Engineer to the documents prior to submitting them to the Committee. It will then rest with the Committee to procure the sanction of competent authority, under these Budget rules, to the project, and they will, in communication with the Executive Engineer, fix the time for the commencement of the work.

Proposed Expenditure must be passed in the Budget before it can be incurred.

12. The sanction to an estimate, by any authority, shall not convey permission for the expenditure of money on the work; it is necessary that a distinct appropriation of funds for its execution be made according to Budget rules. The sanction of the estimate, and the provision for the expenditure, are two distinct processes, and both are necessary before a work can be commenced. In cases, however, when contributions are received for local works to be commenced immediately, and after the Budget has been sanctioned, the contributions shall be considered as additions to the Budget grant, and the sanction of Government shall be procured to the work being undertaken.

Sanctioned Plans and Estimates indispensable before Budget provision is available.

13. No proposal for the execution of public works shall be definitely sanctioned, unless accompanied by designs and estimates; from this it follows, that the mere entry of a work in a sanctioned Budget is not authority for expenditure, such entry being made on the implied understanding that the estimates will be duly examined and sanctioned by competent authority before the work is commenced.

Annual Budgets.

14. The Local Funds Committee shall prepare annually a Budget of the estimated receipts and disbursements, under all heads, in the year, in each taluka. The Budget Estimates shall be framed against the estimated receipts of the year in which the expenditure is to be incurred, *plus* the actual and estimated balances at the close of the year immediately preceding, and they shall be prepared in the forms appended to

these rules, and in conformity with the instructions endorsed on them.

Reserve.

15. The Budget Estimate shall include, under original works, a provision for a reserve for unforeseen minor works (*i.e.*, works below Rs. 1,000 each). The amount of such reserve shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total provision for original works. The provision for reserve shall not be available for repairs, unless with the sanction of Government, nor shall the reserve be increased by transfer to it of the unappropriated balance, if any, of Local Funds, except under the authority of Government.

Disposal of Local Funds Budgets.

16. The Local Funds Committees shall forward the Annual Budget Estimates to the Revenue Commissioner, or the Director of Public Instruction, as the case may be, who, as these documents come in, shall duly examine and transmit them to the Accountant General, so as to reach him not later than the 15th October. The Accountant General shall verify the balances, and check the ordinary permanent charges, and he shall be responsible that the balances are correct, and should certify to that effect on each budget. If necessary, he shall correspond direct with the President of the Local Funds Committee to procure any correction, or explanation, of discrepancies, but as such correspondence will be productive of delay, he should, if practicable, make the corrections in accordance with the figures shown in his books, certifying to that effect. The Accountant General, after completing his examination, shall submit the Budgets (separately as he disposes of each) to Government in the Financial Department; and when Government in the Financial Department have examined each Budget, and if necessary, after communication with the President of the Local Funds Committee, have made such alterations as may seem to them requisite, they will pass it, and send the Public Works Funds portion to the Public Works Department, and the Educational portion to the Educational Department. The Public Works Department, after examining the Public Works Funds portion, will issue final orders upon it, which should be at once communicated to the President of Local Funds Commitee and the Financial Department. The Educational Department, after recording such orders and remarks as may be necessary, will likewise send its portion of the Budget to

the Public Works Department, from which final orders will be issued. As such Budget is passed by the Public Works Department, the orders upon it should at once be communicated to the President of the Local Funds Committee concerned, and the Budget itself sent to the Accountant General for compilation into one general Budget for the whole Presidency. That portion of the general Budget which relates to Public Works shall then be printed, and distributed in the usual manner.

Procedure after Budget is sanctioned.

17. On the Budget Estimate being sanctioned, the Local Funds Committee shall furnish the Executive Engineer with specific instructions as to the works to be undertaken, and the Executive Engineer shall arrange for their construction accordingly.

On sanction to the Budget being delayed.

18. In the event of the orders of Government on the Local Funds Budget for any year not being received before the commencement of the year, works in progress may be proceeded with to the extent of the amount provided for expenditure on them, and within the amounts of their sanctioned estimates.

Accounting of outlay from Local Funds on Public Works.

19. The entire expenditure from Local Funds on public works sanctioned in the Budget, under the Civil and the Public Works Agency, respectively, (*i.e.*, whether to be incurred by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, or by the Local Funds Committees) shall be accounted for to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, in accordance with the regulations of the Public Works Department, and under corresponding instructions which the Controller should furnish to the local officers.

Percentage on account of Establishment.

20. The Local Funds shall be debited with a share of the expenses of the regular Public Works Establishment, at a uniform rate of 15 per cent. on the amount actually expended in the year by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. From this charge the following shall be exempted :—

(*a.*)—Expenditure incurred by the Local Funds Committee under Clauses *a* and *b*, Section 5.

(*b.*)—Contributions from ryots.

The percentage shall cover all superintendence supplied by the Public Works Department for Local Funds works.

Powers of Sanction.

21. The powers of the Heads of Departments to sanction outlay from Local Funds, or the acceptance of contracts for public works, shall be as follows :—

Commissioners ... ... The Resident at Aden ... Director of Public Instruction Collector of Salt Revenue ...	Up to Rs. 10,000 each work.
Collector and President, Local Funds Committee ...	Up to Rs. 1,000 each work.

The sanction of Government shall be necessary for all expenditure and contracts in excess of Rs. 10,000 each work.

22. The officers above named may also sanction excesses up to 10 per cent. on each estimate sanctioned by themselves, provided that the excess and original sanction shall not be more than the limit of their powers of sanction; in that case the sanction of the proper superior authority shall be applied for.

23. The powers of sanction, under this rule, also relate to reappropriations from the sanctioned provision for one work to another in the Budget, provided that any reappropriation shall not cause an excess of more than 10 per cent. on the sanctioned estimate of the work, and provided that such reappropriation, together with the amount of the original sanctioned cost, does not cause the cost of the work to exceed the limit of the powers of sanction in the case of each officer.

24. The President of a Local Funds Committee may, under the operation of the foregoing rule, reappropriate sums below Rs. 1,000, without reference to the total cost of the work from or to which the reappropriation is made, provided that this power shall not be exercised more than once, as regards the works from which such reappropriation is made, without the sanction of competent higher authority.

25. All reappropriations shall be reported to the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

26. The powers of sanction, above stated, shall not include authority to reappropriate funds (the Reserve Fund excepted) provided in a sanctioned Budget, to a work which is not in that Budget, although it may have appeared in a previous Budget. Reappropriations to works not in the Budget shall be sanctioned by Government alone.

Sanction to a series of Works.

27. Projects which are essentially incomplete without extensions, and which, together with such extensions, would exceed the powers of any of the above authorities, shall be submitted for approval to the authority competent to sanction the amount of the complete project. And no series of works, such as bridges and drains on a line of road, shall be broken up, and each work separately sanctioned with a view to evade this rule.

(Signed) E. L. MARRYAT, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

VI.—A. Local Funds Budget.
Budget Rules, Local Funds.

LOCAL.

No. 70 A.—93 of 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1875.

Memorandum from the Educational Department, No. 74, dated 25th January 1875.

Transfers, for favourable consideration, a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, requesting, with reference to Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 390 A.—558, Local, dated 23rd December 1874, that some provision may be made for the approval, by Educational Officers, of plans and sites for school buildings, and pointing out what seems to be required in that respect. Stating, with regard to the forms prescribed by the above mentioned Resolution, that Form G., which has been restricted to non-Educa-

tional Funds, will still be required for certain Educational Funds, such as medical scholarships, &c., not included in the Ordinary District Budgets, and that Forms H. and I. are new forms which should be added to the list of the Superintendent Central Press.

RESOLUTION.—The following additions should be made to Government Resolution No. 390 A.—558, dated 23rd December 1874, and they should be considered as paras. 28 and 29 of that Resolution :—

(28.) Plans and estimates for school buildings, and extensions of school buildings, up to Rs. 1,000 for each work, should be approved by the Educational Inspector, in communication with the President Local Funds Committee ; and plans and estimates for such buildings and extensions, to cost above Rs. 1,000 each, should be forwarded, by the President, or Executive Engineer, through the Educational Inspector, for the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

(29.) The site proposed by the Local Funds Committee for a new school-house should, in every case, be reported to the Educational Inspector for approval, before the work is commenced.

2. Form G. may be used by the Director of Public Instruction for the purposes mentioned by him.

3. These papers should be transferred to the General Department, with a view to orders being issued as regards the Forms H. and I.

(Signed) E. L. MARRYAT, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

VI.—A. Local Funds Budget.

Budget Rules, Local Funds

LOCAL.

No. 65 A.—88 of 1875.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 16th February 1875.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 356, dated 28th January 1875.

Forwards for orders, letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 29, dated 22nd January 1875, making certain remarks on the new Local Funds Budget Rules.

Read again para. 13 of Government Resolution No. 390 A.—558, dated 23rd December 1874.

RESOLUTION.—Para. 13 of Government Resolution No. 390 A.—558 of 23rd December 1874 was intended to apply to works separately entered in the Budget, and not to minor works; but to make the matter clearer, the following additions should be made to that paragraph, viz. :—

The exceptions to this rule are as follows—

(1) Works to cost each between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 may be carried out on a rough estimate for the guidance of the subordinates entrusted with their execution.

(2) Works to cost each less than Rs. 50 may be carried out without any estimate.

2. As regards the observation of the Collector of Kaira that para. 18 of the new Local Fund Budget Rules will cause great inconvenience, in the event of the sanction of Government to the Budget being delayed until after the budget year begins, it should be pointed out that the existing practice of sanctioning each district budget separately, will render it impossible for any budget to be delayed in this manner; or it can be rendered possible only by deficiencies in the documents submitted to Government leading to their return to the Collectors for completion. Government are, however, satisfied that the officers submitting budgets will take every precaution that they contain, in a complete and intelligent manner, all necessary information.

3. In making the remarks as to the consequences of the operation of para. 26 of the new rules, Mr. Sheppard appears to have overlooked the exceptional clause in that rule, which meets and overcomes his difficulty. The restriction imposed by the rule, moreover, is not new, but has been in practice since 1871, *vide* Government Resolution No. 203 A.—421, dated 25th November 1871.

(Signed) E. L. MARRYAT, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

VI.—A. Local Funds Budget.

Budget Rules, Local Funds.

LOCAL.

No. 75 A.—99 of 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1875.

Memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts, No. L.—105, dated 30th January 1875.

Forwards for orders a memorandum from the Superintending Engineer Southern Division, No. 208, dated 20th January 1875, referring for instructions copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer, Ratnágiri, regarding the powers of sanction to contracts referred to in para. 21 of Government Resolution No. 390 A.—558 of the 23rd December 1874; and also enquiring, with reference to para. 4 of that resolution, if an account of Local Funds works should be included in the annual concise reports, in addition to sending an annual report of them to the Local Funds Committees.

RESOLUTION.—The spirit and intention of the new Local Funds Budget Rules are, that when a work has been initiated by the Local Funds Committee and sanctioned by competent authority, and its execution entrusted to the Public Works Department, its construction thereafter will proceed under the regulations of the Public Works Department. These rules, as respects contracts, are to the effect that contracts for sanctioned works to cost up to Rs. 2,000 each are accepted by the Executive Engineer; and contracts between that amount and Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer; and in excess of that sum by Government.

2. The annual administration report submitted to Government by Superintending Engineers should also include an account of all the principal works carried out by the Public Works Department from Local Funds. Minor works (*i.e.*, below Rs. 2,500 each) need not, as a rule, be noticed, unless there are, in any case, any particulars of professional or general interest connected with them.

(Signed) E. L. MARRYAT, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.